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NEW YORK.

COL. FISK ASSASSINATED.

SHOT BY STOKES, HIS RIVAL.

NEW YORK, January 6.—James Fisk, Jr., was shot twice in the breast by Edward Stokes at the Grand Central Hotel, at twenty minutes past four this afternoon. The following are the circumstances attending the affair: At 4½ P. M. a carriage stopped at the entrance of the Grand Central Hotel. It contained Fisk and a companion. The former alighted and entered the hotel for the purpose of proceeding to his rooms. As he ascended the first step Stokes came out of the adjoining passage, unperceived by Fisk, unbuttoned his coat, drew out a revolver and rapidly discharged three shots at Fisk. The first lodged in Fisk's shoulder, the second whistled close by his head, and the third with a more fatal direction took effect in his abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. Fisk at once staggered and fell, while Stokes, casting a look of hatred on the prostrate form of his victim, said in savage tones: "I have done for the s—— —— this time." Fisk evidently recognized his assailant before falling, but made no remark. Immediately after the shots were fired the hotel employees rushed to the scene. While some cared for the wounded man, others seized Stokes, who, seeing escape impossible, made no resistance. He was promptly handed over to the police. Fisk was quietly conveyed to his room, where the surgeon of the hotel was soon in attendance on him. Meantime telegraphic messages were sent for further surgical aid and friends of Fisk. The scene at the hotel after the shooting was one of extraordinary excitement, crowds coming from matinees of the various theaters, hearing of the occurrence, thronged the corridors of the hotel eagerly discussing the event and making inquiries about the particulars of the outrage. The officers who arrested Stokes conveyed him to the Fifteenth Precinct Station, where he is now lodged in a cell. It is said that the order of Judge Brady, restraining Stokes and Miss Mansfield from publishing the letters in Miss Mansfield's possession affecting Mr. Fisk, Peter B. Sweeney and others, has had an exasperating effect upon Stokes. It is believed that he was aroused to desperation, partly in consequence of rumors, generally received as well founded, that the grand jury have found an indictment against himself and Miss Mansfield for attempt to blackmail Fisk.

The wound in Fisk's abdomen is similar to that which caused the death of Vallandigham. The doctors are now (eight o'clock) probing for the bullet, but have not yet succeeded in finding it. It is not supposed the wounded man can survive until morning. The coroner has been sent for to take his ante-mortem statement.

The news of the shooting of Fisk has spread over the city, and has produced intense excitement. There was a vast crowd of people around the hotel where Fisk is lying in a very critical condition. It is possible that Stokes was in an excited state of mind caused by the proceedings at Yorkville, where he was a witness to-day in the Mansfield libel suit. For some time he is said to have been in a desperate state of mind, evidently caused by the slowness of the progress of the cases against Fisk in which he was concerned. In June last an award of $10,000 was made in favor of Stokes in settlement of a long standing claim he had against Fisk. With this he was dissatisfied, and applied to have the award set aside and the case reopened. This is now pending. About three months since Miss Mansfield instituted a civil suit against Fisk for the recovery of $50,000, moneys which she claims to have given Fisk. Thereupon Fisk applied for an injunction restraining the use of his private letters in Miss Mansfield's prosecution, which it is said were about to be published, and which was yesterday decided by Judge Brady ordering its continuance. When Fisk opposed the preliminary papers in the civil suit of Miss Mansfield, affidavits were filed on the part of Fisk setting forth that the case was an attempt at blackmail, whereupon Miss Mansfield instituted libel proceedings at the Yorkville Police Court, which are still pending.

Stokes was interrogated at the station house on the shooting, but his counsel, ex-Judge McKean, refused to make any statement. The most intense indignation is universally expressed against the manner of the shooting. Among hundreds who inquired at the hotel as to the condition of the victim there was but one opinion, intense indignation against the assassin and commisseration for the victim. Drs. Wood and White and others are in attendance on Fisk. His wound is pronounced dangerous. There is considerable nervous prostration, but neither hemorrhage nor inflammation have as yet set in. While Fisk's condition is considered critical the opinion of the surgeons in attendance is that he would certainly live over night. Charles S. Spencer, one of Fisk's lawyers, stated in a crowd at the Grand Central Hotel that Stokes had already obtained $50,000 from Fisk, and that failing his last attempt he had, like a coward, shot Fisk. He also said that when Stokes left court to-day he was perfectly cool and collected.

Many friends and acquaintances of Fisk are at the hotel. Wm. M. Tweed and Jay Gould are among the number. Fisk is calm and collected and able to converse. About nine o'clock the coroner heard the statement of Fisk as to the shooting, as already telegraphed. About half-past nine he was engaged with his lawyer, D. D. Field, making his will. The doctors are unable to state up to ten o'clock whether the bullet has penetrated an intestine, consequently there is some hope that the wound may not prove fatal.

FISK'S STATEMENT TO THE CORONER

Was to the effect that he had come to the hotel, made inquiries as to whether Miss Morse was in, and being answered in the affirmative, proceeded up the stairs. He had no suspicion that any one intended to harm him. When about on the first landing he saw a flash and felt something strike him upon the abdomen. Before falling he recognized Stokes as his assailant. He not again see Stokes until he was brought before him to identify him.

The evidence of the boys in the hallway corroborated the statement of the wounded man, and the jury rendered a verdict that Fisk had come to his injuries at the hands of Edward S. Stokes.

Beldin, his former partner, was among those who visited Fisk. It is rumored that Stokes has engaged John Graham to act as his counsel. The bullet penetrated about two inches above the navel, and passed down towards the right. The doctors are of the opinion that the intestines are uninjured. Threats of lynching were freely expressed against Stokes.

2 A. M.—Fisk is sleeping soundly. The ball has been found, but not extracted. The surgeons feel confident that he will live through the night, and think favorable of ultimate recovery.

DEATH COMES—FISK'S LAST MOMENTS.

NEW YORK, January 7.—A few minutes before eleven o'clock this morning James Fisk, Jr., expired. All that unremitting medical skill and attention could do had been done, but of no avail. Jay Gould was in attendance from an early hour this morning. His face wore, while there was yet hope that his friend might recover, its usual calm expression. No sooner had Fisk expired, however, than Gould's fortitude gave way and his grief found vent in tears. The news of Fisk's death spread rapidly and everywhere produced profound sensation and regret. All the aspersions that his enemies had heaped upon his character were in a moment forgotten, and only his noble qualities of head and heart were remembered—his frankness, his generosity and his charity. The scene in and around the room where the body lay was touching in the extreme. It became necessary to admit up stairs only those who came at first on business, notwithstanding a very large number of friends and guests of the hotel viewed the body. Many ladies were among them. Later in the afternoon, prior to the removal of the body to Fisk's late residence, the general public were admitted to view the body.

At six o'clock this morning the first ominous change appeared in the patient, although not perhaps the first indications of the final end. He grew a little restless, his face had a greater pallor and his breathing was less easy and regular. On feeling his pulse Dr. Fisher found it was more rapid, very nearly one hundred. At half past six Colonel Fisk said something in a broken tone and then closed his eyes. The change in his face had become more apparent. The pallor was more death like, and moisture appeared on his forehead. The pulse was over one hundred, and the doctors stood by the bedside watching the patient attentively. At seven o'clock it was at first announced that he was fast sinking, and that the danger of a sudden ending of his intense agony was very great. His pulse at this time was 130. Dr. Fisher went down stairs in a hurried manner and asked something of the night clerk; then went back again. He looked very anxious.

HIS WIFE AT HIS BEDSIDE.

At a quarter-past seven Mrs. Fisk arrived. She was admitted first into the ante-room, and soon afterwards into the bed room. Mrs. Fisk was terribly agitated at the beside of her husband. This scene was the most heart-rendering that had yet taken place, and those present could not suppress their emotions. The doctors were appealed to by the wife to give some little hope, but they gently indicated that they dare not say there was any chance of life. Fisk was not much moved at moments when he was cognizant of his surroundings, but seemed never deserted by the coolness and fortitude which he displayed when first shot. At eight o'clock there was a little change, at half-past eight the doctors consulted, and at nine o'clock the suppressed excitement about his bed was almost too intense to bear. At half-past nine friends were permitted to go to his bedside, and he thanked them for coming. After this the rapidity of his decline showed itself more strongly than ever before. At ten o'clock there was eager and hushed whispering, as it was told in every ear that the end was surely drawing nigh. At half-past ten he lay scarcely knowing that there were any one ministering to him. He turned his face to the wall, noticed no one, and ceased to breath at a quarter of eleven o'clock. The body will be conveyed from his late residence, No. 313 West Twenty-third street, to New Haven depot at two o'clock Monday afternoon. The funeral will take place at Brattleboro, Vermont, Tuesday at one o'clock P. M. The brigade to which the Ninth Regiment is attached, has been ordered out to escort the remains to the depot to-morrow, the Ninth acting as special funeral escort. The officers of the brigade will wear the usual badges of mourning for thirty days.

THE MURDERER.

Stokes was taken to the Tombs this morning and placed in a cell on the second tier where the worst criminals are confined. When he heard of Fisk's death he expressed regret, and said he did the deed in a state of frenzy. The indignation of the public finds vent in the general wish that the criminal may be tried, convicted and hanged without delay.

THE PRESS ON THE AFFAIR.

The journals comment upon the Fisk murder. The *Herald* says the cowardliness of the act reaped its first fruits in the public mind by awakening for Fisk a wide felt sympathy. There is nothing in the case to distinguish it from murder, for which death on the gallows is the penalty if convicted.

The *Times* pronounces the murderous deed, brutal and cowardly, which will attract toward Fisk an amount of public sympathy to which no part of his career has entitled him.

The *World* says: "In the act may be seen, in its most accurate type, the spirit of those marital murders which disgrace our pretensions to civilization, and whatever miserable results this wretched business may have, it will have one beneficent result, if it enables men who cannot see that murder is murder when perpetrated under the specious plea of upholding the sanctity of marriage, to appreciate the same crime when perpetrated with a view of concubinage."

FISK'S WILL—HIS BEQUESTS.

The following are the provisions of Colonel Fisk's will: Mrs. Hooker, his sister, received $100,000 in Narragansett Steamship Company's shares; his father and mother receive $3,000 a year each; to each of the Misses Morse he has bequeathed $2,000 a year; to the Ninth Regiment $11,000 (this last gift was made a week ago, but was legalized last night); to his wife he bequeathed the balance of his property of all kinds; to Jay Gould, for whom he entertained the warmest and most disinterested friendship, he left his personal effects, and entrusted to him "The labor of love," as it is called in the will, of carrying out all his (Fisk's) projects in regard to public improvements. Mrs. Fisk inherits all of her deceased husband's shares in the Erie Railroad.

PRELIMINARY TO THE ASSASSINATION.

During the proceedings yesterday in the long continued libel suit of Mrs. Mansfield against Col. Fisk, both the plaintiff and Stokes were subjected to a rigid examination, Mrs. Mansfield breaking down and shedding tears. By a strange coincidence it happened that Stokes was interrogated as to whether he had ever threatened Fisk in any way, he seemed somewhat embarrassed by the question, but finally said that he had never threatened him otherwise than with legal processes. During all the time he was in the court room Stokes was entirely self-possessed with this one exception, and did not in any way betray the deadly purpose which he executed two hours after leaving the court room. After proceedings at the court had terminated, the lawyers engaged in the case came down town and proceeded to lunch at Delmonico's. John R. Fellowes, Assistant District Attorney, Counseller Spencer, Stokes, and one or two others formed the party. They had just ordered their oysters and were enjoying a meal when Judge Barnard came in and communicated the fact that the Oyer and Terminer Court had found an indictment against Stokes, when, without a word, Stokes rose hurriedly from his seat and left the room. Stokes, on leaving Delmonico's, at once proceeded to the Grand Central Hotel, where, by some means, he had ascertained Fisk was to call, and passing through the private entrance ascended the stairs. Fisk soon after drove up in his carriage to the ladies' entrance, passed through the outer door, and asked the doorkeeper if Mrs. Morse (his mother-in-law) was in, and was assured in the negative. He then requested the doorkeeper to see if her daughter was in, and on his being answered yes, they both passed up stairs, Fisk in advance. Up seven steps from the street there is a small landing. Reaching this, Fisk happened to glance upward and there saw Stokes standing at the head of the stairs with a pistol in his right hand. What then took place has already been detailed.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1872.

The assassination of Fisk is the prevalent topic on Wall street, and universal reprobation is expressed. President Smith, of the Board of Police, stated yesterday, that it was the intention of the prosecuting officers of the county to have Stokes indicted by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury to-day; that the Coroner's inquest was a tedious proceeding and would be set aside, as Stokes would be indicted forthwith, arraigned, and plead the same day. It is expected that the trial will take place within thirty days.

While Stokes was being taken to the Tombs yesterday he chatted indifferently with the Police Captain, and asked him if he would get him a bottle of wine. The Captain remarked that Fisk was very low, and was not expected to live. "I shot him in the abdomen, didn't I?" said Stokes. "I saw a wound there when they were carrying him off." The Captain described the nature of Fisk's injuries. "I heard the Ninth Regiment fellows were going to tear the Mansfield house inside out last night; is that true? If some of those Erie fellows were to run across me they would meet their match," he added. As he was crossing the Tombs court yard he said, "One year ago to-day Fisk had me arrested for embezzling sixty-five thousand dollars." He was locked up with another prisoner. His lawyers had a long conversation with him in the afternoon. After breakfast, yesterday, he said, in conversation with a reporter: "You need have no fears for me; I am no murderer. I have read the papers, and I assure there is a tale yet untold." When informed of Fisk's death, he said: "Well, it is a sad loss to the business community, but the papers should not prejudge me by calling me a murderer. Some of the naratives read like a romance. I never wished Fisk any personal harm; never dreamed of offering him any. I could say more, but my counsel have closed my lips." On being asked if he followed Fisk's carriage down Broadway yesterday, he said, "That statement is preposterous; I rode down from Yorkville, direct, yesterday afternoon, in company with Assistant District Attorney Fellows and John McKeon; we stopped at Delmonico's and took some lunch." He also said, "I had no knowledge, from any source, of there being any indictment found against me; had I heard such I would not have believed it, for I know there was nothing to warrant such proceedings." Reporter—It is the impression that the severe examination of Mrs. Mansfield, added to the alleged remark of Judge Barnard that you were indicted, drove you to desperation; that you intercepted Fisk on Broadway and followed him. Stokes—There is not one syllable of truth in the report; there was nothing occurred at the Yorkville Court to discompose me; on the contrary, I think the case was much in my favor. Reporter—Do you have any fear for the result as regards yourself? (Here Stokes took a small wallet from his pocket.) Stokes—Do you see that wallet? Well, as sure as you see it, just as sure will I be acquitted by any jury that can be empanneled. The counsel for Stokes includes John Graham, John McKeon, Roger A. Pryor and W. O. Bartlett.

On Thursday last Fisk offered to advance two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to pay the Police Department for December. The money was to have been furnished to-day.

The directors of the Erie Railway to-day passed resolutions of regret at the assassination of Fisk. They voted to attend the funeral and proceed to Vermont with the body.

A large crowd blocked up the streets around the Grand Opera House all morning. The body of Fisk was removed from the hotel to the large hall of the Erie Railway Directors, in the Opera House, where he was placed on a catafalque. The hall was covered with a network of black and white festoons, black drapery depending from the cornices and covering the doors. At either end of the casket containing the body were beautiful devices of anchors, crowns and white camelias. On either side of the casket were national flags and a regimental standard of the Ninth Regiment; also a large picture of the deceased was stationed at the head of the casket. The officers of the regiment bore the body from his residence to the Opera House, where it lay in state. An immense concourse of people filed in to take a last view of the deceased.

It is intimated that 50,000 people visited the remains of Fisk before their removal from the Opera House. The body was dressed in the uniform of a Colonel. The face wore a slight expression of pain, but was otherwise natural. His cap and sword lay on the top of the casket. Large numbers of prominent citizens joined the immense assemblage which viewed the remains.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

A procession was formed. The catafalque with the body was brought out. The procession started at two o'clock from Grand Opera House, the streets and avenues being jammed with at least one hundred and fifty thousand people. The Ninth Regiment was in full force. The scene was magnificent and impressive. Denunciations of the murderer were heard in all places. A large body of police headed the procession, which marched in the following order from the Grand Opera House: Double platoon of police, full band of the Ninth Regiment, playing the "Dead March in Saul; about one thousand Erie officers and employees; then the Ninth regiment, with full ranks, arms reversed; next came the hearse, followed by Col. Fisk's favorite black charger; following were officers of each regiment of the National Guard; long line of carriages, in the foremost of which were Jay Gould, President, and other officers of the Erie Road. The whole procession was over a mile long. All the windows, balconies, stoops of houses, and sidewalks of streets and avenues were crowded with spectators. The procession proceeded to the New Haven depot, where the remains were placed on a train, and accompanied by officers of the Ninth regiment and various committees, left for Brattleboro, Vermont, where the funeral ceremonies will be held, none having taken place here.

SUMMARY VENGEANCE THREATENED.

Members of the Ninth Regiment were very indignant to-day over the assassination, and say they are determined to hang Stokes. The employees of the Erie Road express a general desire to lynch Stokes. Stokes is still in his cell at the Tombs. John Graham and the rest of his counsel held an interview with him at two o'clock. There is no excitement about the Tombs. The Court of Sessions is held in the Tombs building.

THE CORONER'S JURY

Met there at three o'clock. No persons were admitted but witnesses and members of the press. Stokes's counsel were present; also Judge Fullerton and Chas S. Spencer to watch the interests of Fisk's relatives. Stokes was brought into Court, attempting to appear unconcerned. Coroner Young called the names of the jury, when John Graham said there seemed to be a murderous feeling in the air. He wished to submit two legal points. The Coroner said the inquest was regular and he would not allow any interference. Graham persisted, saying he demanded that testimony be taken as to the state of Fisk's body at the time he received the fatal wound, in order to see if he were as pacific a man as represented, and if he were utterly unprotected. Graham based this point on the act of 1871, which forbids interference with the body of a murdered man before the arrival of the Coroner.

The Coroner here checked Graham, saying he would his duty. He called John J. Redmond, door boy of the Grand Central Hotel, who testified to the arrival of Fisk at the Hotel, asking for Miss Morse. The boy said he would see if she was in, Fisk going up a few steps ahead of him. When the first shot was fired, Fisk fell, saying "Oh." Fisk then rose; the second shot was fired, Fisk falling and sliding down six feet. He then got up and after looking to see if Stokes was there, walked up stairs. He was taken to the reception room. Saw Stokes with his left arm on the balustrade; had something in his hand, couldn't see what. Stokes went into the hotel ten minutes before Fisk. Did not see any of the parties again till Fisk recognized Stokes afterward.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Way the Public is Plundered.

A. T. Stewart's Testimony.

NEW YORK, January 7, 1872.

On Saturday the United States Senate Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, continued the New York Custom House investigation. Mr. A. T. Stewart was the first witness.

The following written statement, made by Mr. Stewart, was read by his clerk:

The removal of the business from the Cunard and Hoboken stores has not only caused pecuniary loss, but great inconvenience to importers. The greatest portion of merchandise is imported by steamships, and when they make long passages, as during the fall and winter, they discharge their cargoes on arrival, to be ready to sail again at the appointed time. When such is the case the importer has not sufficient time to make up his entry and have it passed at the Custom House. Consequently all goods discharged under such circumstances are sent to a G. O. store. Soon after the appointment of Moses H. Grinnell as Collector, the G. O. business was removed from the Cunard and Hoboken stores. At that time there was on the west side of the city the same number or more of G. O. stores than now; but when the business was removed the number in New York was not increased to correspond with the diminution of storage room, and the result has been that storage accommodation has been so restricted that when several steamers arrive together, their cargoes are crowded into the present stores in such a state of confusion that great delay ensues in obtaining possession. The number of foreign steamers arriving at New York during the past two years has largely increased. They are of greater size and bring larger cargoes than a few years ago, yet the storage capacity of the G. O. stores has been actually diminished, to the loss and delay of the importer. In consequence of the General Order business being now controlled by one it has become a monopoly, and the charges increased to $1 50 or more on a single package, instead of about half the rates, as formerly, which difference is pure loss to the merchant; besides, there is an additional expense of cartage, say fifty cents per case. When the Cunard and Hoboken warehouses had the privilege of receiving goods, such as arriving by those lines were discharged from the ships direct to the warehouses, without any expense of cartage, and there remain in bond, without any additional charge. If an importer has made an entry for goods to be deposited in the above stores, and his permit does not arrive in time, the merchandise must be carted to the general order stores in New York, and carted back again, making a double expense of cartage, besides the storage and labor fees of from $1.50 upward per package, even if they remain but a single hour under general order. The general order stores now in use are in unsafe quarters, surrounded by cotton warehouses, and other hazardous buildings, as may be seen by the annexed diagrams—rendering it difficult to procure insurance, and only at extra rates, whilst insurance is easily effected on the most favorable terms in the Cunard and Hoboken stores, owing to their safe and isolated position. The confusion of sending so many goods from all parts of the city, Jersey City and Hoboken, to these two stores only, which even one or two cargoes will produce, causes interminable delays, resulting frequently in heavy losses to the importer from fluctuations in price, without any benefit or additional security to the government.

Mr. Leet guaranteed our house that in cartage the highest price charged should not exceed $1 75 a case; but they attempted to charge $2 00, which we refused to pay. Apart from the price it is a great inconvenience to have goods carted from Jersey City to New York stores, after obliging a delay of ten days, whereas when delivered in Jersey City, merchants were relieved of great annoyances. It is no advantage to the Government to have goods carted to the New York public stores, and does not put money in the Treasury, because no merchants will leave their goods in the stores for one hour if they can help it.

The witness was then examined on the method of bonded warehouses. I now say, continued Mr. Stewart, that the present system of general business is an outrage on the New York merchants, from whom the Government derives its greatest support, and is no additional advantage to the Government. Further, I say that the steamship companies who are able and willing to give the Government proper security for its honorable conduct thereof would be much better controllers of the "general order business" than these gentlemen, Leet and Stocking, of whom I am sure I never heard until they came to New York in this interest.

Mr. Stewart's cross-examination by Senators Howe and Stewart did not shake the foregoing statements a whit. It lasted a long time, during which Marshal Sharpe and other Federal officers came in and stood deliberately vis-a-vis to the witness. The politicians crowded and pushed around all the while, and leaned affectionately close to the chairs of those Senators on the exposed side of the table.

When, Mr. Murphy, with whom, however, I do not find a fault, came into my office, I told him that to change this outrageous "general order system" would endear him to the merchants of this city. He did not act on my suggestion, however. I also twice called the attention of President Grant to the outrage, and from him it received no attention. Secretary Boutwell, too, I apprised of the absolute necessity of reform in this branch, without any good results, or at least apparent relief. The government is morally responsible for every dereliction of duty, because it does not employ competent men to perform the government service, nor are the salaries sufficient remuneration for men who should be possessed of the requisite knowledge; for instance in the examiners' and appraisers' department, when a bale of goods is to be examined, to compare the actual value with the invoiced worth, the examiner should be an expert in that trade or manufacture, which would make him of twice the salaried worth to me than he is nominally to the government.

Mr. Cooper, clerk in Stewart's, was next examined, and testified that merchants were liable to jams in getting out goods, owing to the fact that there were but two general order stores. There was great delay in delivery at the general order appraisers' stores. Stewart in 1871 had paid for general order alone $10,000, being about $5,000 more than usual.

David Ogden, ship-owner, testified that in 1863 the Custom House endeavored to make him pay a month's storage on a cargo of coal before he could land it. He commenced suit and recovered. The Collector said there was no law for the charge, only Treasury instructions. Last year instructions came from Washington to the Collector that when a cargo was changed from one vessel to another he should charge half a month's storage, unless the goods were placed in Leet's warehouse. Witness was charged for the storage of goods on board his own ship. The payment of judgments obtained by witness against the Custom House have been stopped by a treasury clerk, one James, who happened to be in town. In a number of similar cases the government pleaded the statute of limitations. The witness related a story of an American vessel sailing from Cuba coastwise being charged tonnage fifteen times. He wrote to Secretary Boutwell that the charges were illegal. Mr. Boutwell replied that Cuba was not a West India island.

Mr. Lewis, managing editor of the *Evening Post*, handed in a statement that the gentleman who said that there were five hundred tons personal baggage on the steamer was G. S. Hubbard, of Cambridge, Mass. He also said that on his arrival in a steamer, some weeks ago, the Inspector refused a present of a sovereign; ten minutes latter he said, privately, "What did you mean by offering me money in the sight of everybody. Josiah Rich knows of frauds in claims for damaged goods."

NEW YORK, January 5.—J. P. Lindsay was again before the Congressional Committee this morning, and denies the testimony of Wm. Haw. He said that Haw had never stated to him that he (Haw) knew of officials going up town to obtain perquisites for passing goods. Lindsay offered a copy of an agreement between Col. Leet and Bixby, by which the former was to have fifty-six hundred dollars for his influence in sending general order business to Bixby's store. Leet often threatened to have Grinnel removed, if not given more money. Lindsay here stated that he was reluctant to make further disclosures, as he was challenged last night at the hotel, but could not say who challenged him, or whether the challengers were officials. Lindsay further testified that he wished not to be understood as stating that Generals Porter and Babcock were interested in the general order of business with Leet. They were in the same army mess in Washington, and Leet complained that his share of the profits were not sufficient to pay his share of the expense in the mess. It was understood that fifteen thousand dollars wouldn't pay the expenses, and that the mess understood that, and that the purposes of the mess were eating and drinking.

Mr. Lindsay, in reply to a question, said Leet's pay from the army was $450, and he used to say that was not enough, along with his $6,000 from the general order business. Leet's letters to the witness were generally dated at the White House; witness stated that Grinnell paid him $2,000 or $3,000 for his services from his own pocket. Being further examined by Senator Casserly, he stated that Mr. Grinnell and himself frequently spoke together about the system of leading men in a community using their influence to get men appointed to the custom house and then making the appointees pay them for such influence. He had no reason to doubt that such a practice exists. He heard there was collusion between the general order interest and the shipping interest to hurry goods into general order stores so as to subject them to charges. Lindsay said Stoeking called here from Washington with letters from Senators Morton, Spencer and others, to Collector Grinnell, who, in consequence, gave the lucky Stoeking the position of Superintendent of Cartage, under a salary of $2,000. Examined by Senator Pratt—Lindsay said he believed the practice existed of warehousemen paying Government Inspectors, who draw regular salaries from the Government. He had this information from Grinnell, Leet, Stoeking and others. He didn't know why these payments were made, unless it was that the Inspectors might hurry goods to their stores. Lindsay did not think it wrong for him and Collector Grinnell to draw up Leet's appointment, signing his (Lindsay's) name instead of Leet's, and forwarding the profits to Leet. In answer to a query which was most guilty, he who commits a fraud or he who helps the fraud and then covers it up, Lindsay said he saw no fraud in such proceeding, though the public might have a right to complain. He admitted that the object of himself and Grinnell was to cover the matter up if it was overhauled by the politicians. Still, he considered Grinnell a good officer, who would do nothing improper. (Laughter.)

P. Collins, an importer of teas, knew of no irregularity.

W. Redmond, an importer, testified to a seizure of his books and a demand for $900 alleged to be due, but never had it.

C. G. Eastman, member of Assembly, denied the statement of Greeley that he was influenced by custom house officials to vote for Smith for Speaker, or that he (Eastman) had been told by Gen. Ketcham that he must vote as the custom house magnates directed, and never told any one so.

C. F. Lewis, managing editor of the *Evening Post*, testified that he was aware of personal misconduct by custom house officials. The Surveyor has suspended a number of Inspectors of Luggage who are in the regular habit of exacting and receiving bribes from gentlemen bringing luggage to this port. A gentleman told him recently that five hundred tons of luggage came on a Cunard steamer recently, and nearly every passenger had to get his luggage passed. He was informed of an inspector receiving fifty dollars from a gentleman who had brought furniture over. The witness recollects in 1867, when he brought some invalid ladies to the custom house, the officials were shameless in asking bribes. An Inspector passed all the luggage through for him without examination, and then demanded a present. Not a passenger comes to this port who can't relate similar cases. The number of instances in which the Government has been defrauded in the Appraiser's office shows corruption to be the rule, as would be proved by cases on record in the District Attorney's office. W. J. S. Kennedy told him that having imported railroad iron a broker requested him to put in a claim for damages, and they could divide the money. Kennedy said the goods were incapable of damage. The broker replied, "no matter, it is the regular course," but Kennedy indignantly declined. In December, 1869, the witness and sisters came from Europe, and her trunk was passed without inspection. Next day an inspector called for a present and got it. District Attorney Davis could supply the committee with plenty of cases of fraud in the appraiser's office. Mr. Lewis also mentioned that he had a conversation with Secretary Boutwell three weeks ago, and told him what he knew of fraud and corruption in baggage inspection, and Boutwell replied that he had investigated numerous complaints against that Department, and never found one not tainted with corruption. Lewis stated that G. L. Ford refused to pay an exorbitant assessment, and was immediately removed from the Internal Revenue collectorship of the Third District of New York. He gave considerable hearsay evidence, and gave his opinions on the Tenure of Office Act, and didn't think the President should hold permanent office.

On motion of Senator Casserly, the Sergeant-at-arms was instructed to procure suitable rooms for the committee.

Pennsylvania Mineral Statistics.

A law was passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature which will require early attention on the part of thousands of the citizens of the State, who, by neglecting to observe its provisions, may place themselves at an unnecessary expense. The bill we refer to requires each railroad and canal company, whose road or canal traverses any of the coal regions of this State, to report annually to the Auditor General as soon after the first of January, or the close of the company's fiscal year, as the information can be procured, the quantity of coal and coke received by them for transportation. It also requires each railroad company to report the quantity of coal purchased or mined for their own use in the State; each coal mining company, firm or individual, and all State and county officers to furnish all possible information as to the coal that is sent to market by any navigable river or used by any rolling mill, blast furnace, salt works or otherwise, and which is not transported by railroad or canal, and also to report the number and cause of all accidents in mines, in counties where there is no mine inspector. These facts, and many others relative to our mineral resources, are to be collected by the Auditor General and printed, and any company, firm or individual engaged in mining, or any county officer neglecting to give the information, shall be liable to a fine of $100. The statute was prepared simply for the purpose of procuring statistics that should be known to every citizen of the Commonwealth, and every person called upon by the law should respond promptly.

THERE is no reason to suppose that Mr. Colfax has not been in earnest in his repeated declarations that he intended to retire to private life at the close of his present term of office. So fixed, indeed, has been his purpose in this regard, that last year he invested quite largely in a furniture factory in South Bend, accepting the Vice Presidency of the company at the same time, with the view of devoting himself to the general management of the business immediately after the expiration of the term for which he had been elected. The South Bend *Register*, the home organ of Mr. Colfax, and which, it is to be presumed, speaks authoritatively concerning the matter, in its last issue intimates, however, that while his wish to retire to private life is still as strong as ever, yet in view of the fact that there is such an evident desire in the Republican party to again place him on the ticket with Grant, he cannot without ingratitude refuse to accept the nomination if tendered him. This accords with the statement recently made by Mr. Curtis in *Harper's Weekly*, that if the nomination were offered Mr. Colfax by the Republican Convention he would feel bound to accept it. The impression seems to be making headway that he will be renominated. At least it is evident that a considerable portion of the people are in earnest in desiring him to surrender his preferences for their benefit.

THE New York *Mail* publishes a letter from Washington, written by a person whom it editorially intimates to be in a position to know the facts, in which he says there are strong reasons for believing that negotiations are pending between our Government and that of Great Britain, by which the two powers will unite in a demand upon Madrid, to at once rescind the last infamous orders of Valmaseda, and offering to Spain the use of the conjoint naval forces, now in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, to put down the Volunteers and restore control to authorities selected directly at Madrid, with the concurrence of the mediatory powers, who shall then proceed to bring about some settlement of the terrible disorders existing on the island. The correspondent adds that there are excellent reasons for stating that Great Britain has announced, both to this Government and to that of Madrid, its conviction that the latter is no longer able to preserve any control over its Antillean colonies; that humanity and civilization demand the putting of an end to the brutal Volunteer rule, as well as to the barbaric warfare practiced on both sides.

WE do not believe that the Administration has any sympathy with the efforts made by certain New York journals to belittle the evidence of Mr. Greeley and others before the Senate Custom House Investigating Committee. The question is not what may or what not have been the cause of Mr. Greeley's hostility, or that of any other person, to the Custom House authorities, but whether the charges which have been made respecting the corruption and abuses of its management are true. The mere fact that a witness is unfriendly to the Administration is no reason why his testimony should be impugned. The people want to know the whole truth of the matter, and to get at the bottom of the whole business. This can only be done by the most thorough sifting, and it is to be hoped that every witness, whether for the Custom House authorities or against them, will make a clean breast of it before the Committee.

THE Washington *Republican* discusses Pennsylvania and the Vice Presidency, assuming that a great deal of interest is felt in this State on the subject, which is new, except so far as there is a very general wish to know if Mr. Colfax will not stand again. There are some funny things in the article, which concludes as follows:

Mr. Forney would make a noble Vice President. He does not feel at home in the Philadelphia Custom House. The Vice Presidency would suit him admirably. It would bring him prominently before the country again, and take him out of the narrow ruts of State politics. If Mr. Colfax decides to retire, and if the second place on the ticket must be given to a Pennsylvanian, no better selection than Col. Forney could possibly be made. But it will depend on Mr. Colfax, and on what he shall say in a few days. He must not this time make the mistake of speaking riddles and conundrums on the subject.

NEW ORLEANS.

Louisiana Legislative Disturbance.

Message of Gov. Warmouth.

Gen. Longstreet in Command of the Militia and Police.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the House, on motion, the seats of the following members were declared vacant: C. H. Hempsted, of Iberville; Chas. Able and D. Cady Stanton, of Bossier. The following were seated: P. G. Deslard, of Iberville, and Messrs. Pratt and Scanlon, of Bossier. The report of the Committee on Election was adopted to unseat McFarlan and La Salinier, of St. Martin, and seat Castile and Nevan; unseat W. Wyland, of Sabine, and seat J. R. Smart. It also unseats L. De Souer, of Avoyelles. Those unseated were Warmouthites; those seated are opposition—four Republicans, one conservative and one Democrat. The new members were qualified, and the House adjourned till to-morrow. The proceedings were disorderly. This evening's *Republican* claims that the action of the House to-day was illegal, as there was no quorum, there being only fifty-one members present, including the Speaker. The Speaker was authorized to appoint a sufficient number of deputy sergeants-at-arms to protect the House and preserve order without the presence of the metropolitans. There are fears of a row to-morrow.

The excitement in political circles continues. After the Houses adjourned yesterday, the Warmouthites asserted that Speaker Carter was surrounded by an armed mob. The men, about fifteen in number, who suddenly appeared yesterday on the platform in the rear of the Speaker's desk, certainly checked the contemplated movement to put Carter out by force. To guard against the interference of such parties, two hundred Metropolitans were ordered on duty at the Mechanics' Institute early this morning, and a detachment of City Guards, military, is said to be stationed in supporting distance. It is stated that the Carterites last night called upon Gen. Emery for troops if emergency required. At six this morning about two hundred colored troops, with two Gatling guns, marched up from the barracks and were stationed in position near the House. The factions are, therefore, about equally matched as regards force.

The *Times* reports the following: Affairs at the State House are in a feverish condition, but there are no indications of violence. Early in the morning a large crowd gathered around the building, and among the rest members of the metropolitan police, in and out of uniform. The door leading from the hall in front of the Senate Chamber to the yard was closed and guarded by half a dozen metropolitans. Police were stationed at the doors of both the House and Senate, and a squad was in readiness in the main entrance. The Crescent City Club were also present in force, and by eleven o'clock the banquettes on each side of the street were filled with men. The lobbyists were busy, even on the streets, and much discussion arose over the proposed contest. Many stated openly that several more members had been bought for Warmouth's side, and it was asserted that one especially had received $10,000, but not being cognizant of the facts, the statement was given on hearsay.

The Speaker of the House spent the morning in the Custom House, and about 11:30 o'clock reached the State House. Governor Warmouth was already there, but they did not meet. A number of opposition members, most of them colored, quickly followed, and with great difficulty forced their way through the overcrowded lobby into the Hall of Representatives.

The gossip still continued, when, at about a quarter to twelve o'clock, general attention was attracted to two carriages which drove up to the State House. The inmates of these vehicles at once walked into the Governor's office, and a small knot of bystanders followed. Warrants were presented for the arrest of Governor Warmouth, Mr. Deweese, General Campbell and a number of others. The Governor, glancing at the document, said to those accused: "Gentlemen, you must at once accompany the Marshal," and turning to the deputy, asked if he was authorized to take bonds for their appearance. The Marshal said that he was not, but he thought there would be no difficulty in procuring their release on proper security. To the question, who issued the writs? he answered, Commissioner Woolfrey. The Governor was then handed a warrant for his own arrest, and informed by the Marshal that it was not proposed to arrest him, but simply request him to appear when notified. The Governor replied that he would be happy to accompany him then if he desired, and the Marshal replied that such was not his wish. He stated further that he did not propose to use force. General Barber, he asserted, had refused to accompany him to the Commissioner's office, but he did not intend to force his attendance. Thanking the Governor for his desire to see the law executed, the Marshal withdrew, and with the parties accused was driven rapidly to the Custom House. Superintendent Badger, who was also arrested, went with General Campbell and Captain Flanagan in a cab. The arrests were made in the quietest manner, and few in the crowd were aware of what had been done until some minutes after the parties had driven off.

Subsequently, at 12 o'clock, the House was called to order by Speaker Carter. An attempt was made to break the quorum by the Warmouthites retiring, but it was unsuccessful, fifty-three members remaining as appeared by the call of the House. At this time the utmost excitement prevailed, both inside and outside of the chambers, although unattended with any violent manifestation.

The carriages containing arrested parties were rapidly driven off, and finally drew up in front of the Custom House amid considerable excitement. They were ushered into the general business office of the United States Marshal, General Campbell and Superintendent Badger going immediately into their private office. Capt. Badger in a few moments came out, as did also Campbell. The Commissioner's office, where they commenced the perusal of an official looking document, which proved to be an affidavit, of which the following is a copy:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA: Personally appeared before me at my office in the city of New Orleans, on the fourth day of January, 1871, T. Schumaker, Henry H. Stevens, Henry Kearsons and J. P. Wilson, who, being duly sworn, say that they are citizens of the United States, and that they have received reliable information and verily believe, and therefore charge the following persons, to-wit: Henry C. Warmouth, P. B. S. Pinchback, Hugh J. Campbell, A. B. Horner, A. E. Barber, Mortimer Carr, E. W. Deweese, Charles W. Ringgold, Peter Honper, W. Barnett, L. W. James, John Sartscamp, J. B. Stamps, James T. Houston, D. C. Stanton, DeWitt D. Brown, J. N. Bown, Paulin Franklin, D. C. Cockerell, R. Blunt Emerson, Bently H. Mahony, Walter R. Wheyland, J. A. Massicat, A. S. Badger, Capt. T. Flanigan and Capt. B. Edgeworth, that they have in the city of New Orleans, on the 1st, 2d and 3d days January, 1872, made an unlawful combination and conspiracy in the State of Louisiana, of a secret character, for the purpose of obstructing and hindering the execution of the laws thereof, and also those of the United States. The purpose of said conspiracy being to deprive Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, both on their individual and representative character, of their rights, privileges and immunities, as such under the laws and constitution both of the State of Louisiana and of the United States; that the constituted authorities of said State are unable in part, and in part unwilling, to protect them in the enjoyment thereof, thereby denying to said citizens and representatives equal rights, under such constitutions and laws; that by means of the said conspiracy said parties have taken violent and illegal possession of the Hall of the House of Representatives, have attempted violently to eject the Speaker of said House, and have been engaged in bribing and corrupting divers members of said House, and have used and are using means of intimidation to deter others from discharging their duties and to incite a riot, all against the peace and dignity of the United States. [Signed.] F. Schumacher, M. D.; Harry H. Stevens, H. R. Pearson, J. P. Wilson. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fourth of January, 1872. [Signed.] T. A. WOOLFREY, United States Commissioner.

In a short time they commenced coming in squads of one and two. At twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock the Governor entered the court room, accompanied by a Deputy Marshal, and was loudly cheered by those assembled, and cries of "Call the Senate to order, we have a quorum," "Good for the Governor," etc. The Governor looked and cried, "Order, gentlemen, order." The uproar subsided, and the Governor took a chair, all the rest flocking around him. Considerable inquiries were made as to what was going to be done in the case, and after consulting with the District Attorney, he said he would accept bail. The names were then called, and the following persons found to be present: H. C. Warmouth, Hugh J. Campbell, A. B. Harris, W. B. Barrett, A. E. Barber, E. W. Deweese, Peter Harper, W. B. Harper, James D. Houston, Capt. Flanigan and A. S. Badger. They were all released on $500 bail, to appear when cited, Warmouth on his own recognizance, and the rest on the bond of Jas. Hernandez and A. Southmouth.

Among those included in the above charge, made under what is commonly known as the Ku-Klux bill, were the Governor, four Senators, seventeen members of the House, the Superintendent and two Police Captains and one Sheriff.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—LATER.—In response to a proclamation of the Governor, fifty members of the Legislature met in the House of Representatives at five o'clock this afternoon. The Sergeant-at-arms was instructed to bring all members found in the building. Several Democratic members were found in the Governor's office, and brought in, completing a quorum. They declared the action of the House this morning null and void, declared the Speaker's chair vacant, and elected O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita Parish, Speaker. A resolution was passed instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take charge of the State House, and allow no one whatever to enter the building until twelve to-morrow, to which hour this extra session of the House adjourned. There is great excitement among politicians and officials throughout the city, and fears of a conflict to-morrow are increasing.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—The political muddle continues. The Mechanics' Institute has every appearance of military and police headquarters. A large body of police were kept on duty during last night, and to-day some three hundred policemen and several companies of militia are there, besides two companies of United States troops, who are under arms in the vicinity of the State House. Gov. Warmouth this morning issued a proclamation as follows:

"It having been brought to my knowledge that causeless and basely false rumors were put in circulation, to the effect that the military authorities of the United States government had withdrawn their support of my acts as Governor of the State, I beg to state that these reports are false and without a shadow of justification. I am in entire and perfect accord with the military authorities stationed here, and I have assurances from them that they will sustain and assist in repressing disorder and tumult."

The Governor, through his attorney, applied to the Eighth District Court for an injunction against the Carter faction, to restrain them from attempting to organize the House of Representatives or transact any business whatever as such at the "Gem Saloon" or elsewhere, except such as are entitled to claim their seats in the House now in session, with a quorum, at the State House. The Governor informed General Emery of these proceedings and asked his co-operation in case of resistance, and to act without further notice in case riot or tumult should occur.

Speaker Brewster, of the Warmouth faction, also applied to the Eighth District Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* directing Geo. W. Carter and General Mudgett, Sergeant-at-Arms, to produce in Court the bodies of three members of the Legislature alleged to be forcibly detained and deprived of their liberties.

Judge Dibble of course granted all the processes asked for by the Warmouthites, and ordered the writs issued and served. They were placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who attempted to serve them this afternoon, but was refused admission to the hall where the Carterites were in session. The Court, therefore, applied to the Governor for military force to enforce the orders of the Court.

About five o'clock, when these facts became known, an immense crowd rapidly assembled around the hall of the Carterites, on Royal street, between Canal and Custom House streets. About the same hour a battalion of infantry and a company of Metropolitan police, with fixed bayonets, all under command of Col. Squirrs, moved from the State House down Canal street, turning into Custom House street at the old levee, out Custom House nearly to Royal street, where they were halted. This movement produced intense excitement. The crowd on Royal street increased rapidly and in a few minutes extended two or three squares on either side. The crowd seemed greatly excited and a riot was greatly feared. The stores in the vicinity on Canal street were closed, as well as those on Royal Sreet. Col. Squirrs, taking the Sheriff by the hand, advanced to the door of the Legislature and demanded that the Sheriff be allowed admission to serve the processes of the Court.

After a parley the Sheriff served his writ and the military moved back to Mechanics' Institute. The Carterites evidently regarded this action of the militia as favorable, and gave them hearty cheers as they passed Royal street, the crowd giving way as they passed.

After the military left, the Royal street crowd reassembled before the Legislative Hall, calling loudly for Carter, who came out and delivered a brief speech, stating he had just received from the United States Marshal a communication, in which he says: "General Emery informs me that in consequence of the nefarious course of Governor Warmouth, he (Emery) would support him no longer." Great applause followed this announcement, showing that the sympathies of the large concourse of citizens there assembled approved of Emery's action. Carter spoke a few minutes longer, and was frequently interrupted by applause. Speeches were also made by Mr. Eustace and Judge Cotton. These speakers mentioned that the sympathies of the people were with the Carterites, because they stood pledged to repeal four odious and oppressive measures, the constabulary, metropolitan police, election and printing laws.

The injunction before the Eighth District Court, restraining members of the General Assembly from meeting elsewhere than in the State House, will be tried on Wednesday.

A writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued from the Eighth District Court, directing the commander of the revenue cutter Wilderness to produce in Court Senators supposed to be aboard that vessel. There is yet no quorum in the Senate. The General Assembly on Royal street adjourned until Tuesday, Monday being a holiday. Mr. Corbi stated to the public that the members would obey and submit to the processes of any Court whenever served.

About seven this evening the St. Peter street armory was opened by a crowd who helped themselves to arms and afterwards paraded the streets. Each faction claims that overtures of compromise have been made by the other.

Mr. C. A. Weed, of the *Times*, called on the Governor, Judge Ogden and Col. Carter, proposing a suspension of further action until noon Tuesday. The propositions have not been accepted by either party. At eleven P. M. the city is quiet, and no further excitement is apprehended until Tuesday.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—In the Senate there was no quorum. In the House fifty-two members were present. Resolutions were passed calling on the Governor for his message, which was thereafter sent and read. The Governor recommends the modification of the registration and election laws, the printing and revenue laws; recommends the repeal of the Metropolitan police law by substituting the system in existence at the organization of the present Government, giving control of the police to the city and limiting the expense to $400,000 annually, instead of $800,000, as now required. He recommends the enactment of a law limiting the expense of the General Assembly to $125,000; reviews the enormous expense of the House of Representatives under Speaker Carter's administration, and shows that the last session cost the State over $760,000, an average cost of $173,000 for the session, or $126 57 per day for each member; shows that Carter appointed over eighty enrollment clerks when but one hundred and twenty-six bills were passed during the entire session, and the work could have been done by eight or ten clerks; recommends the repeal of the act creating the State House Commission, involving $1,500,000; and recommends thirteen other specific reforms on various subjects. He takes strong grounds against and declares opposition to appropriations for any purpose except the necessary and legitimate expenses of the Government. The leading recommendations of the Governor, if carried out, would save to the State and city annually $1,210,000. The Governor has vetoed sixteen bills passed by the last General Assembly involving $2,500,000, including also some annual appropriations.

After the reading of the Governor's message, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, do hereby approve of the recommendations of the Governor on the subject of reform as far as they go, and we do hereby pledge ourselves to carry them out as far as we are concerned.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted regarding the absent members, the Carterites, to the effect that at the hour of one o'clock Wednesday, January 10th, if said members of this House do not return here and resume the discharge of their duty as legislators, this House will proceed to expel them therefrom.

Governor Warmouth has appointed General James Longstreet Major General of the Louisiana State militia, and assigned him to immediate command and supervision of the entire militia, police and all civil forces within the city of New Orleans, and instructed him to confer with and act in concert and harmony with Major General Emery, commanding United States troops, taking all necessary precautions to preserve the peace and subdue any spirit of turbulence or riot that may rise. All military organizations in the city have been ordered out. The United States troops have been reinforced by a strong detachment from Baton Rouge. General Emery's troops will only be used to preserve order.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

Speaker Carter publishes a card contradicting the report that he had surrendered himself to the Sheriff, in obedience to a process from the Eighth District Court, but expressing his willingness to obey a proper writ issued by a proper court; pronouncing the action of Governor Warmouth revolutionary and in violation of the laws and Constitution, and the Eighth District Court extra judicial; also stating that he shall continue in a legitimate way to ignore and resist Governor Warmouth and said Court to the utmost of his power as the only legal Speaker of the only legal House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana.

General Emery has informed a committee of citizens that there shall be no riot—that he can and will prevent it.

An immense mass meeting was held in Lafayette Square to-night, attended by over 10,000 people, at which resolutions were adopted favoring the Carterites, denouncing Gov. Warmouth and demanding his immediate resignation.

General Emery is reported as saying that he has never seen a time when martial law was more necessary, and that unless something is done he will consider it his duty to appeal to the President and ask him to declare the city in charge of the military.

The mass meeting appointed a committee of ten to prepare and forward to the President a correct and truthful statement of the causes which have led to the present condition of affairs in this State, together with the revolutionary conduct of Gov. Warmouth, asking aid and redress. The meeting was quiet and orderly.

HARRISBURG.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 5, 1872.

SENATE.

Appointment of Standing Committees.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Strang and passed, authorizing the Speaker to appoint the standing committees, including one on Constitutional Reform and a committee of seven on the apportionment of the State for members of Congress.

The Rules.

A resolution offered by Mr. Allen was also passed, adopting the rules of the last session for the government of the present session of the Senate.

Adjourned until eight P. M. Tuesday.

A CHAPTER OF HORRORS.

Two Men Killed—Another Dangerously Wounded—Five More Seriously Injured by an Explosion—A Little Girl Violently Outraged—Accidental Death of Two Children by Fire.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 8.—Last week a man named Gulf Chiles shot and killed a man named Faulkner at Warren, Bradley county. At the same place Judge Sorrels shot and killed a drunken laborer named White, who had insulted his family. Robert Gwinne committed a rape on a twelve year old girl, near Pine Bluff, on Thursday.

A man named Lovel was shot and dangerously wounded below Pine Bluff on Monday in a personal altercation with W. H. Johnston. A party of young men went charivaring at Batesville last week, when a gun fired by one of them bursted and seriously wounded five of the party. A young child of Mrs. John Bryant, at Sulphur Rock, Independence county, and a child of Mrs. Love, at Morrison, Nevada county, were both burned to death last week by falling into the fire.

Hon. John Sherman Nominated for U. S. Senator.

COLUMBUS, O., January 4.—The Republicans held a caucus to-night to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. Soon after the meeting a resolution was adopted making the caucus an open one. When the nominations were in order, Jno. Sherman, Aaron F. Perry and Jessup W. Scott were nominated. The roll was called and resulted, Sherman 61, Scott 4, Perry 5, Wm. Dennison, Garfield, Schenck and R. B. Hays 1. The names of Hays, Schenck and Dennison were withdrawn. Before the result of the vote was announced, all who had voted for candidates other than Sherman, changed their votes to that gentleman, so that the vote when announced stood, Sherman 71, Scott 2, Schenck 1, Perry 1. The nomination was then made unanimous.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says that a compulsory educational law for that city will be introduced into the Legislature this winter and strongly urged. The *Press* thinks the principle is a sound one and object patriotic.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 8.—The health of the Prince of Wales has so greatly improved that his physicians deem it unnecessary to continue bulletins.

PARIS, January 8.—The defeat of Victor Hugo for the Assembly has been confirmed.

Minister Washburne has gone to Nice for the benefit of his health.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 8.—The steamship Cambria has arrived out.

The steamship Cuba, from New York, has arrived.

Two Farmers Commit Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEVILLE, O., January 8, 1872.

Reuben Penebacker, a farmer, living near this place, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself. Insanity is supposed to be the cause. He leaves a family.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., January 8, 1872.

A farmer by the name of Christian Bolard, living four and a half miles east of this place, near Saegertown, committed suicide yesterday morning about nine o'clock by hanging. As he left his house for the barn he remarked that he was going to do the chores and then take rest. From his actions his wife, fearing that something was wrong, went out to the barn about half an hour later and found him hanging. He was immediately cut down, but too late. He was a well-to-do farmer, and leaves quite a large family.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The gas works connected with the Glasgow gingham mills, at South Hadley Falls, Mass., exploded yesterday, injuring two employes severely.

The Virginia House of Delegates yesterday resolved to appoint a committee to investigate charges of bribery and corruption in securing the passage of the funding bill at the last session.

Judge Tree, of Chicago, yesterday refused the motion to quash the indictments against the aldermen there charged with receiving bribes, and the accused will have to stand trial.

At Postville, Wis., yesterday, Miss Jane Owens was instantly killed by her brother, who was fooling with a gun, not knowing it was loaded.

A fire at the Windsor and Annapolis Railway depot, in Nova Scotia, Sunday night, destroyed the engine house and eleven locomotives.

The Democrats of the Ohio Legislature have chosen G. W. Morgan as their candidate for United States Senator.

THE inauguration of Governor E. F. Noyes took place yesterday afternoon, in the rotunda of the State House, at Columbus, Ohio, in the presence of members of the General Assembly, State officers and a large number of citizens from various portions of the State. Governor Hayes in a few words introduced Governor-elect Noyes, who delivered an eloquent inaugural address, after which the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Scott. Governor Noyes was then escorted to the Executive Chamber, where a public reception was held. The General Assembly then proceeded to the Senate chamber, where the oath of office was administered to Lieutenant Governor Jacob Miller by Judge Welch. Mr. Miller, on taking the chair, made a brief speech. The State Auditor,—Treasurer, Attorney General and School Commissioners were sworn into office in their respective offices. A reception was held last night at the residence of Governor Hayes, which was largely attended by members of the General Assembly, State officers and prominent citizens.

The death of Henry Heizer, Sr., an old member of the New York Stock Exchange, and a pioneer in the California wine trade, is announced.

Two colored Councilmen were sworn into office at Memphis yesterday.

The twentieth session of the Utah Legislature convened yesterday at Salt Lake City.

The property owners and architects of Chicago, at a meeting held yesterday, resolved to memorialize Congress to remit the duties on building materials from foreign ports for that city from May next to the 1st of November, 1875.

The steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax yesterday.

Mr. Colfax and the Vice Presidency.

[From the South Bend (Indiana) Register.]

Mr. Colfax supposed there would be no trouble in his retiring to private life and there laboring for the party which had placed so much confidence in him and crowned him with so many honors. But when there is so so strong a desire manifested in the party to again place him on the ticket with Grant, a desire that reaches from Senators down to the humblest in the ranks, we do not see how he can reject the nomination, or as has been said, throw it back in their faces. *Harper's Weekly* judges him wrongfully when it says the nomination would be acceptable to him. We know that his greatest wish is to retire to private life, but we believe also that it would be wrong for Mr. Colfax to reject a unanimous renomination.

THE engineer in charge of the James river improvement makes public announcement that the Dutch Gap canal, James river, has been completed, and is open to all who see proper to use it. Five miles and five hundred yards in distance is saved by its use. The canal is one hundred and thirty feet wide at line of mean low tide, and has fifteen feet depth at same stage of tide. The steamship Wyanoke, of New York, the largest vessel plying to Richmond, has made the passage without any difficulty.

THE appeals which the Harrisburg *Telegraph* puts forth against special legislation, "roosters and pinchers," and all sorts of legislative corruption, the existence of which is now admitted, is something for the COMMERCIAL to have lived to see. It was not many years ago when it was denounced by the *Telegraph* beyond measure for saying less than itself now asserts with the greatest show of the most perfect horror which a virtuous man can command.

THE birthday of the Emperor of Japan, which recurred on the fourth instant, was celebrated as a holiday throughout Japan. Salutes were fired from all the foreign vessels, which displayed all their bunting; the native towns were illuminated and the Mikado gave a dinner to the Minister, and the Governors did the same to the foreign Consuls. After dinner speeches were made by some Japanese officials, a fact which is noted by a journal at Yokohama as another evidence of the rapid advancement of the Japanese along the line of western civilization.

MODERATE calculations on the effect of the late great fires in the Northwest state that 750 people were burned around Green Bay, Wisconsin. Damage to pine lands, $400,000. Total damage, including pine, hard wood, mills, farms, &c., $800,000. More than three hundred sufferers slowly recovering, some maimed for life. Grateful relief by the tide of provisions and clothing poured in. The relief committee sent 160 tons of supplies from Peshtigo, ranging from wagon axles and window glass to beef and blankets.

Coffee leaves are taken, in the form of infusion, by 2,000,000 of the world's inhabitants; Paraguay tea is taken by 10,000,000; cocoa, the Peruvian stimulant, by 10,000,000; chicory, either pure or mixed with coffee, by 40,000,000; cacao, as chocolate or in some other form, by 50,000,000; hashish is eaten and smoked by 300,000,000; opium by 400,000,000; Chinese tea is drank by 500,000,000. All the known nations of the world are addicted to the use of tobacco, chiefly by smoking, and nearly all to the use of some form of alcohol.

THE Legislature of 1871 passed an amendment to the constitution making the office of State Treasurer elective by the people, and it was published in accordance with the law, for three months in advace of the late election. It will come up this winter again, have to be re-enacted by this and the succeeding Legislature, when it will be passed upon by the people at the polls, and, if ratified by them, become a law. This rather intricate machinery has somewhat confused the people, who thought that the single action of one Legislature was sufficient to accomplish the desired purpose.

ACCORDING to official statements just published the Chicago National Banks are stronger than they were before the fire. They hold available means of over sixty-three per cent. of their deposits, and would be obliged to call on only one-third of their loans to pay off depositors in full.

The negro Howard, who committed an outrage on a white girl in Rochester, has arrived at Auburn and taken his place in the State prison under sentence of ten years. He was very happy to get safely within the walls, putting his thumb to his nose and making a fan of his fingers to the crowd outside as he went up the steps to the main hall.

THE Boston *Advertiser*, in an article on the commercial relations of Canada and the United States, says: "We look confidently forward to the time when, by the free consent of the two peoples, the highest commercial interests of both will be secured through a more perfect union, placing them both under a common national flag."

THE amount of semi-annual interest disbursed during the first week in January in New York will amount to not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which is unprecedented. The effect will be good on the money market and business in general.

STATE NEWS.

The smallpox has disappeared from Reading.

Simon Burkett, a graduate of the Soldiers' Orphan School, at Dayton, was shot and killed on Christmas night, in Mahoning township, Armstrong county, by a man named Lowrey Hickland. The men quarreled while intoxicated.

Hon. Charles Kessler, late Associate Judge of the Courts of Berks county, died suddenly, on Tuesday, at his residence, in Reading, of apoplexy. He was in his sixty-sixth year.

The Reading Railroad Company is having fifty new boats built for the Schuykill Canal, to be furnished in time for the opening of navigation in the spring.

Miss Mary Driscoll, Reading, kindled a fire with coal oil Christmas morning. The doctors think she may recover.

The story may sound a little fishy, but an Oyster is Sheriff of Elk county.

In opening a water course in the Phoenix Iron Company's mines, at Boyertown, a few days ago, a vein of ore was struck, about sixteen feet in thickness, which bids fair to be valuable. The ore is magnetic and very rich.

It is said that more logs will be prepared far sawing this winter than ever before in the history of Forest county.

The Oil City *Daily Bulletin* has gone to the journalistic boneyard.

A seven-year-old son of Mrs. Susan Rice, widow, of Washington township, Clarion county, on Friday last got a large bean fast in his throat, and died from its effects, though medical aid was promptly summoned.

John Market was accidentally shot and killed while hunting, near Rocky Run, Elk county, last Thursday.

Mad dogs are numerous in the eastern part of Lancaster county. Large numpers have been killed recently. Two little girls and a young man have been bitten by the dogs.

Mrs. Esther Sillsbee, widow of a soldier of 1812, died in Milton recently at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

Isaac Kerter, of Mahoning township, Lawrence county, fell dead while sitting at supper last week. He was sixty-six years old.

Black Log Valley, Juniata county, has a citizen named Buchanan, aged about ninety-six years, who makes two flour barrels per day—about 200 each winter—the remainder of his time being occupied in getting out the necessary material for the manufacture of barrels.

Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Bishop elect of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, was consecrated yesterday in Philadelphia.

Mr. Hunter, of the Lochiel House, Harrisburg, gave the newsboys a banquet Christmas night, which the little fellows appreciated doubly when the money which they had raised to pay for it was returned to them.

Mr. James Hughes, book-keeper at Monticello Furnace, Armstrong county, fell dead at his desk a few days since, from heart disease.

The Harrisburg steel works are to be supplied in the spring with a hammer weighing eighteen tons. The one now in use does not weigh half as much.

The "Laurel Run Improvement Company," a corporation controlled by the Reading Railroad Company, has made further purchases of valuable coal lands. The latest acquisitions are worth one million of dollars, and preparations to develop them will at once be made. This makes the Reading Company the virtual master of the situation in the coal region, and the miners will do well to work in harmony with them, and not fight them as heretofore, particularly as the Reading Company show a liberal spirit toward the miners.

We have received a catalogue of the officers and students of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., for the academical year 1871-72. An examination of the catalogue shows that there are 129 students in the institution, including the preparatory—there being seventy-two in the college. The senior class numbers twenty-six. The college is in a flourishing condition.

C. H. Allen, foreman of the Bradford *Report* office, as a play spell the other day, set up 2,724 ems of solid long primer in an hour and twenty-eight minutes.

An instance showing the importance of recording deeds within six months from the time of their execution, has just occurred in Delaware county, this State. Property was purchased by one brother from another, and the money paid in monthly installments. In the meantime the seller failed, and the deed of the purchaser not being on record, the same property has been seized by the Sheriff, and the probabilities now are that the rightful owner will lose it.

At the late Court of Quarter Sessions in Northampton county, James Thompson was sentenced to the penitentiary for thirty years, besides fines and costs, for setting buildings on fire at Easton, at different times in the last two years. It is thought he has been in this nefarious business for a long time; and that fires in Bethlehem, Shimersville and other places were caused by him.

STATE POLITICS.

In a letter to the *Manufacturers' Journal*, Harrisburg, Hon. D. J. Morrell says: "I saw the editorial in your paper, nominating me for Governor, and have also seen several favorable notices of the same in other respectable journals of the State, and had I not been absent from home I would have sooner written you on the subject, declining the honor, but thanking you for the compliment. It is certainly gratifying to know that any respectable portion of our people should think of me in connection with the Governorship of the State, but I have no ambition for public life, and could not at this time accept a nomination for any office in the gift of the people."

The Bellefonte *Republican* is out in favor of Gen. John F. Hartranft for Governor.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Iron Age* names Hon. Wm. D. Kelley as a probable candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1872.

John A. McClure, President of the State Labor Union, gives notice that, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Executive Committee on the 7th inst., a State Convention of the Labor Reform party will be held at Williamsport on the third Tuesday of January, 1872, to nominate candidates for State officers.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

Sarah Thomas, aged about one hundred years, who had for several years been an inmate of the Monongalia county poor house, died last week.

There is a sweet cherry tree on Sinking Creek, Greenbrier county, planted sixty-five years ago, is eighty feet in height and nineteen feet nine inches in circumference.

At Long Run, Doddridge county, recently, Nathan Davis and John McCloy, brothers-in-law, had a quarrel, when Davis struck McCloy in the side of the face with an axe, completely chopping off one jaw and partially severing the other. It is thought the wounded man will recover.

A little son of Elijah Glen, of Grafton, while playing upon the ice on the river a few days ago, broke through and would have been drowned but for the heroism of a colored man named Charles Jones, who plunged in and brought the little fellow out in safety.

Cuba in Congress.

[Washington Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

There is a growing feeling in Congress in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, and some of the Democrats, as well as Republicans, who have remained passive on this subject, announce that they will take active interest in bringing Cuban affairs again before Congress. Gen. Banks will have a greater and more sincere support in this matter than he had in the last Congress, when he made his great speech in aid of Cuban independence. It seems to be settled that the Cabinet will not take any definite action this week on Cuban affairs, as was expected by some. The majority of the members regard the subject as wholly within the control of Congress, and all that the Executive could be expected to do at this time, assuming that the alleged monstrous order of Valmaseda is to the effect published, would be to send a communication to Congress suggesting some action.

A "revenue reform" correspondent writes concerning the prospect in Congress as follows: "The reformers have already perfected an organization to keep members supplied with documents, statistics, etc., and in connection with the American Free Trade league will have several representatives here during the session. The tariff men are not so well organized, though the Pennsylvanians are moving in that direction. It is understood that they are willing to go as far as the Secretary of the Treasury's recommendations, except as to the duty on coal and salt, on which, it will be remembered, Mr. Boutwell favors a reduction of duty of 50 per cent. They will support his plan to place on the free list every article which is not produced in this country, but will earnestly oppose any change of the present duties on iron, steel, coal or salt. The Ways and Means Committee of the House are for reducing the tariff rates and the tariff men therefore look to the Senate for success. According to all indications, however, the Finance Committee of that body are more disposed to lower the duties than they were last session.

AMONG the amusements of the inhabitants of Yokohama are two yearly race meetings, spring and fall, both of which last three days. A correspondent writes that these races have recently lost their charm. What was formerly kept up merely as a means of enjoyment and recreation has now degenerated into nothing else than a gamboling "ring," and, although the race club is terribly exclusive, none but members of clubs being allowed to join, and only "gentleman riders" being allowed to mount a horse, tricks are resorted to here that would make a professional jockey blush. Time was when a race being made, and the entries complete, the public were secure that all horses entered would run, and that the best horse would win, so that those who bet a little money just to have a little excitement were satisfied even if they lost. But no such consolation is given to the outside public now. The stable owners have not the slightest hesitation in scratching the best horse entered in one race and bargaining beforehand on the events of the day.

THE following particulars of railroad signals will be interesting: One whistle of the locomotive means "down brakes;" two whistles, "off brakes;" three whistles, "back up;" continued whistles, "danger;" a continued succession of short whistles is the cattle alarm. The conductor's signal, given by a sweeping parting of the hands on a level with the eyes, means "go ahead." A downward motion of the hand, "stop." A beckoning motion, "to back." A lantern raised and lowered vertically signals starting; swung at right angles or across the track, to stop; swung in a circle, to back. A red flag waved on the track is a signal of danger; hoisted at a station is a signal for stopping; stuck up by the roadside is a signal of danger on the track ahead; carried unfurled on an engine is a signal that another engine or train is on its way.

DEAN STANLEY said in a recent address that the greatest of all educational difficulties, and also the solution of all educational difficulties, was to be found in the connection with the characters and capacities of those who were sent out as teachers. The solution of all difficulties, whether religious or otherwise, was to find teachers who were really capable of grappling with the most serious and important subject which, from any possible point of view, was put before those who undertook to educate the young of England or any other country. The deepest impressions carried from childhood into manhood were impressions not only of what had been taught, but of the manner in which the instruction had been given.

THE annual commercial returns prepared by Consul Shepard, United States Consul at Yokohama, Japan, show the past year's shipments of tea from that port to the United States to have been over 13,000,000 pounds, giving a revenue to the United States of say $2,500,000. In 1863 but little over a million pounds were sent; in 1866 about six millions, and in 1868 about ten millions. The whole value of exports to the United States amounts to $5,240,606. The United States has but few consulates as important and profitable as Yokohama.

LAST DAYS.

BY MRS. R. H. STODDARD.

As one who follows a departing friend,
Destined to cross the great, dividing sea,
I watch and follow these departing days,
That go so grandly, lifting up their crowns
Still regal, though their victor Autumn comes.
Gifts they bestow, which I accept, return,
As gifts exchanged between a loving pair,
Who may possess them as memorials
Of pleasure ended by the shadow—Death.
What matter which shall vanish hence, if both
Are transitory—me and thee bright hours—
And of the future ignorant alike?
From all our social thralls I would be free;
Let care go down the wind—as hounds afar,
Within their kennels baying unseen foes,
Give to calm sleepers only calmer dreams.
Here will I rest alone; the morning mist
Conceals no form but mine; the evening dew
Freshens but faded flowers and my worn face.
When the moon basks among the wooded hills
I too will bask, as silent as the air
So thick with sun-motes, dyed like yellow gold,
Or colored purple like an unplucked plum.
The Thrush, now lonesome—for her young have flown—
May flutter her brown wings across my path;
And creatures of the sod with brilliant eyes
May leap beside me, and familiar grow.
The moon shall rise among her floating clouds—
Black, vaporous fans, and crinkled globes of pearl—
And her sweet silver light be given to me.
To watch and follow these departing days
Must be my choice; and let me mated be
With Solitude; and memory and hope
Unite to give me faith that nothing dies;
To show me always, what I pray to know,
That man alone may speak the word—*Farewell*.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.

The Hydro-Pneumatic Pulsating Engine.

A correspondent of the Titusville *Courier*, writing to that paper from Philadelphia, gives a very interesting description of a new motor known as "The Hydro-Pneumatic Pulsating Engine." The inventor explains, that with the best water or turbine wheels now in use, one hundred pounds of water are requisite to produce eighty-two pounds of power; but in this machine one pound of water is sufficient to produce one thousand pounds of power. The agents furnishing this immense power are not new. They are as old as creation and as necessary to our life as they are to furnish the motive power for this engine. These agents are simply air and water in the proportion of fifteen-sixteenths of the former to one-sixteenth of the latter. Everything about it is patent to the eye, except the arrangement of air chambers which give to the elements propelling power, and these are very properly concealed by a copper cylinder or receiver. A rubber hose is attached to the cold water stopcock of a bath-tub, and through this the water passes into and upon what is called a "diaphragm," in a stream the size of a goosequill.

Upon the introduction of the water which is used only as a "packer" or "lubricator," a cast iron fly-wheel is set in motion and presently revolves at the rate of from five hundred to nine hundred revolutions a minute, the spokes of the wheel glittering as a solid surface. A lead of four pounds of water through a goosequil produces instant activity, giving a capacity of seven hundred pounds, each stroke of the pulsating medium, and dispensing power upon the pulley sufficient to raise thirty-six thousand pounds one foot per minute.

In the small one-horse machine now in operation the cylinder in which the piston moves is about four inches long, and the piston is only the size of a copper cent; yet it runs readily with great velocity, lifting at every stroke of the pulsating medium a weight so arranged by leverage as to be equal to seven hundred pounds; and the strongest man finds it impossible to affect the speed a particle, by applying friction to the cogs of a wheel six inches in diameter, by which the power is directly applied to machinery.

By an improvement utilizing the escape of waste water, five hundred pounds of power per minute are gained, and the engine runs itself, either with pressure, or independent of it. The full power of the small machine now in operation can be gained by a stream of water running through a tube no larger than a lucifer match. The machinery is simple, and yet there is a mechanical combination (also the invention of Mr. ——) so ingeniously contrived, and giving such a multiplication of powers as to astonish all beholders, either scientific or practical.

It requires no fuel, no caloric, or any chemical agent. Air and a very small stream of cold water are the only agents used. It will not occupy one-fourth the space, nor cost one-half as much as an ordinary steam engine of the same power; and, economically considered, will be the cheapest moter ever brought into practical use. The propelling agents are absolutely without cost—the only cost after first cost being the wear and tear of the machine, by friction. The inventor says, "only keep the water running into it, and the machine will be kept in motion until worn out." Active preparations are now in progress for putting up a ten-horse power engine.

Paris an Uncomfortable Place for Americans.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post*, writing from Paris on the 10th of December, says:

"Paris has become a very uncomfortable place to reside in, particularly for Americans. Disguise it as we may, we are as heartily disliked now by all classes of French as we were once liked. From Mr. Washburne down they make no exceptions; and if in our dealings with the tradespeople they can not cheat us, then 'we have come here to rob them, to take the bread out of their mouths.' Here is a lady, Mrs. E., who ordered some dining-room furniture and window curtains, to be trimmed with silk velvet. It was brought home, of cotton velvet, and the curtains were so narrow that when drawn they looked as though they were ironed down. As soon as they were placed, the man handed his bill for several thousand francs, and insisted on being paid. Mrs. E. said they were not made as ordered, and he must change them before she paid him. He insulted her, and a few days after summoned her to appear, and on her not doing so, sent seven men into her house to take an inventory. On leaving they left a man in charge, obliging her to leave every door open that he might have free access and see all that was going on. Mrs. E. is obliged to have a lawsuit, although Gen. Read, our Consul General, did all he could to arrange it. Now, this is one out of several that have come to my knowledge. I do not advise any Americans to come here to remain. The lower classes have become very insolent. The feeling that our Legation took the Germans under their protection and sent them out of the country rankles in their breasts."

IN his inaugural address, delivered a few days since, Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, expressed a determination to carry out a strict and impartial enforcement of the laws. There is a State law which declares:

"It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell trade or barter in any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; or for the keeper or keepers of any hotel, inn, tavern, ale house, beer house, or other public house or place, knowingly to allow or permit any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider to be drank on or within the premises or house occupied or kept by such keeper or keepers, his, her or their agents or servants, on the said first day of the week."

If this law is enforced it will be a great blessing to Philadelphia. Councils, anxious to enable the Mayor to carry out his promise, have given him the absolute control of one thousand men of his own choice, and in view of the solemn obligation he has taken, and of the provisions he has made, it is to be hoped that Mr. Stokley will, on next Sunday, instruct his police to close all taverns and other places where intoxicating liquors are sold. If the laws are enforced, as the Mayor says they shall be, a new era of order, sobriety and morality will be established in Philadelphia on next Sunday.

JOHN RUSKIN has written a letter to a London journal on the connection between drunkenness and crime, in which he says: "Crime is not for such purpose to be measured by the number of criminals, but by the number, with accompanying statement of the nature—of the crimes committed. Drunkenness slightly encourages theft, very largely encourages murder, and universally encourages idleness, which is not a crime apparent in tabular form. But whatever results might, even by such more accurate statement, be obtainable, are not material to the question at issue. Drunkenness is not the cause of crime in any case. It is itself crime in every case. A gentleman will not knock out his wife's brains when he is drunk; but it is nevertheless his duty to remain sober. Much more is it his duty to teach his peasantry to remain sober, and to furnish them with sojourn more pleasant than the pethouse, and means of amusements less circumscribed than the pot. And the encouragement of drunkenness, for the sake of the profit on the sale of drink, is certainly one of the most criminal methods of assassination for money hitherto adopted by the bravos of any age or country."

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *World* interprets the political signs of the times, so far as they relate to the Presidential succession, to mean that there is "no longer any doubt that Schuyler Colfax will be a candidate before the Republican Convention for nomination. It is not certain, however, that he will succeed, though it is understood that Grant prefers him to any of the other candidates whose names have been mentioned. The President considers that in many respects Colfax will add more strength to the ticket than either Wilson or Blaine. It is argued in his favor as an available candidate that he has not like Wilson mixed himself with the temperance or labor movements—in other words Colfax's availability consists in his want of strong points that would provoke opposition. In the meantime Henry Wilson and his friends are hard at work trying to get Colfax out of the way. There is very little chance from present appearances of their success, and the impression seems to be general that Colfax will be nominated with Grant.

THE total funded and floating debt of New York City on the 16th of December last was $94,533,867 22, an increase of $31,401,283 during 1869 and 1870. The value of real estate in the city is not less than $2,000,000,000, on which a debt of $100,000,000 would be but a five per cent. charge. The personal property besides is not less than $1,500,000,000. The property actually owned by the municipality is valued at $126,000,000. On the whole the exhibition is not a bad one, and New York is very far from being bankrupt, or from not having the power to procure the means of paying her debts. Population is increasing, and each year the valuation of the city is advanced. This valuation is lower here than in other cities where the burden of taxation is less onerous, but if the assessment was rated in New York as it is in Boston or Philadelphia, the proportion of aggregate taxation to valuation, which was here in 1870 as 1 to 27, would become 1 to 65, an exhibit much more favorable than in the other cities named.

DURING the recent pageant that celebrated the opening of the Italian Parliament at Rome, just as the royal cortege issued from the Quirinal, there was seen in the southern sky, at an altitude of about forty-five degrees, a beautiful star. This phenomenon, in the broad light of noon-day, was looked upon as a good augury, and was hailed as the "Star of Italy." It was the planet Venus, and that it should have been visible by sunlight is not especially marvellous when the purity of the Italian sky is taken into the account; indeed, there are records of it having been seen under like circumstances as long ago as the fourth century of the Christian era.

A seven year old daughter of Wm. David, of Cromwell, Ohio, was instantly killed by lightning in her father's house on Sunday. The electricity came down the chimney. The little girl stood by the jamb, near the bed where her mother was lying sick. The flash struck the left side of her head, burning off the hair and peeling in crisps from many places on the face, neck, chest, and lower limbs, leaving the flesh a bluish livid color. A little dog lying at the girl's feet was killed by the same flash. The mother and two other children were knocked senseless by the shock. The mantle over the fire was torn to splinters, but the chimney was uninjured.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company (lessees of the Camden and Amboy Railroad) and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company have initiated measures which will bring about the extension of unusual facilities to the shippers of heavy and low class freights between the points named. It is more properly the perfecting of through connections, by which there may be greater expedition and increased economy, which is the policy of all transportation companies to encourage, and from which the transporter and the public have the largest share of profit.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

The Hon. John Sherman was Wednesday re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Ohio, receiving seventy-three votes to sixty-two for all others.

The bill abolishing tolls on the Louisville and Portland Canal has an important bearing on the navigation of the Ohio. It is proposed not only to abolish the tolls but to have the outstanding bonds of the company, to the amount of one and a quarter million dollars, assumed by the Government. This proposition, and that for the improvement of the upper waters of the river, ought to combine strength enough to command success. Free navigation at the Falls would be quite a misnomer if there was not navigation above. The two go together, evidently.

They are poking fun at Jim Ashley at Columbus, about his candidacy for the Ohio Senatorship against John Sherman. He was sure of so many Republican votes, which he could carry over to the Democrats, or do something else with, that he felt himself almost as good as elected. But he got not a vote. It is due to him, however, to say that his blast against "caucus" was not without effect. That and other things compelled the Republicans to hold an open meeting, which they called "Nominating Convention," the title "Caucus" being too odious for further use. It was something in Ashley's favor to be identified with this, even if he did not get a vote for Senator.

Petitions are in circulation praying the Pennsylvania Legislature, in view of the forthcoming Constitutional Convention, to permit women to become delegates, and when the Legislature is ready to hear them, a committee of women will visit Harrisburg to support the petition by personal arguments and appeals. If there are reasons why the petition should not be granted, we can imagine some in its favor. The presence of half a dozen women in the Convention would, without doubt, exert a good influence; and there are women in our State who would ably perform the duty of members of the Convention. If a county sees fit to elect a woman to represent it, why not? What are the reasons against such a proceeding?

The report of Vincent Collyer shows that, according to the records of the Indian Department, the Apaches were at first firm friends of the whites, that they have always been desirous of peace with them, and that when placed upon reservations in 1858-9, they proved themselves industrious and tractable, and made considerable progress in the arts of civilization. These amicable relations continued until the Americans foolishly adopted the Mexican theory of extermination, which policy has, within the last ten years, cost the country over a thousand lives, and upwards of forty millions of dollars. The report states that the present war will cost between three and four millions, and that the Indians are still desirous of peace; while their entire number can be placed on reservations and supported at an expense of less than half a million a year. We suspect that nearly every Indian can be supported at good boarding houses at a saving on some former years.

A movement is on foot in England for the establishment of cheap telegraphic communication with the United States, and a circular on the question has been addressed to all the principal Chambers of Commerce throughout the United Kingdom, advocating the purchase by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain of all the existing cables and Newfoundland lines, paying for them in terminable annuities, and charging only such rates for the use of the cables as will meet the annual interest charge. This plan, it is urged, would at once reduce the existing tariff to one-fourth of its present rate, while facts and figures are given to show that still further reductions might gradually, with advantage, be made, and the number of cables increased on the same plan of terminable annuities, without becoming any burden on the two governments. The plan is said to meet with considerable favor among the commercial men of the country. The fact is, we have only begun to progress in telegraphy.

The opponents of compulsory education base their objections to it solely on the ground that the State has no right to interfere with the private judgment of its citizens, or to compel them to send their children to school against their will. Whether the axiom that the safety of the people is the supreme law does not effectually dispose of this objection, may be questioned; but even if it does not, it is difficult to see how the most embittered opponent of compulsory education can take issue with the plan the other day reported by a Commission appointed by the last New Jersey Legislature, and on which action is shortly to be had. The recommendations of the Commission embody the local option compulsory principle, authorizing the people of the various school districts of the State to compel the attendants of truants and vagrants upon the public schools. This is a novel application of the principle, it is true; but since ignorance is as much to be dreaded as intemperance, it would seem that communities have as good a right to invoke the aid of local option for protection against the one as the other.

The report that Senator Sumner had decided to withdraw his civil rights amendment to the House Amnesty bill, now pending in the Senate, was received with general satisfaction throughout the country. Many Senators who would doubtless have voted for the measure as a separate proposition, felt compelled to oppose it under the form in which it was placed before the Senate. It is to be regretted, therefore, that the report is now stated to have been without foundation, and that Senator Sumner intends to insist on his amendment. The objection does not apply to the measure, but only to the legislative method which the Senator has chosen, since it can hardly fail to result in the defeat of Amnesty. Neither, it would seem, is it desirable that the rights of the colored people should be made to rest upon a two-thirds vote of the Senate, which is required for the passage of the Amnesty bill. Indeed, among the best informed parliamentarians, the impression is said to be pretty general that the amendment of the Senator is not germane to the bill itself. However this may be, there is little doubt that the success of both measures is gravely imperilled by the course which the Senator has seen fit to adopt, and it is to be hoped that he may be induced to reconsider and relinquish the determination attributed to him.

Wall street, like the better part of the world, refuses to mourn over Fisk's death. Its perverseness in this respect tends to create the suspicion that Stokes may know what he is saying when he avers that no jury can be found to convict him. It seems to be true that, while it was murder, the community will derive great and permanent benefits from his act. Fisk's closest business associates, Gould in particular, it is said, feel that they have got rid of an incumbrance, so great was the odium of his notorious practices. A principal representative of the Atlantic and Great Western combination is represented as taking this view, and it is the view of many others also. The general opinion appears to be that Fisk, antagonizing as he did every valuable interest and correct moral principla, was, by his audacity, unscrupulousness, force of character and powers for invention, a conspirator of resources and a dangerous man, apart from the evil influence of his social immoralities. It may not be quite the fact that any considerable share of the great public feel like rewarding the slayer with an acquittal, yet it would seem that the number, beyond obliged persona friends, who feel any regret is very small.

The rapid progress of the Prince of Wales toward recovery has considerably modified the tone of the English press concerning him, and it seems pretty certain that the general sympathy exhibited for him in his illness arose far more from the fact that he was son of the Queen, who is sincerely esteemed for her goodness and purity of character, than for any interest felt in the Prince personally. With his convalescence, however, the English people are again becoming practical men of business, and making it apparent that the question of monarchy or republic is not to be settled by the personal character of the sovereign. A gentleman who knows the English working classes intimately, and has passed much of his life among them, writes that even in the neighborhood of Sandringham, where the Prince's illness occurred, their desire to proclaim their own anti-monarchical principles was all along far stronger than their sympathy for him in his sickness. He adds that this feeling prevails throughout the provinces generally, and that even those journals which during his illness appeared almost to swoon with loyal solicitude, are now lecturing him on the follies and weaknesses of his past mode of life. While he lay sick, nothing was heard from them but disquisitions on the duties which the nation owed to their future king. Now, their burden is, what a Prince to whom his subjects have showed such affection, must be to them and do for them in the future. From all of which it is evident that the Republican movement in that country has not been set back by his illness in any perceptible degree.

LOST EXPLORERS.

To people in Europe and America there seems little reason to believe that Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, is still alive. In recollection of the ordinary perils of African travel, as described by the intrepid missionary himself, as well as by others, the probabilities against his survival, for so long a time after the calamities which his expedition is known to have sustained, are certainly very numerous. And the reasons for supposing that he has perished seem reinforced by the uncertainty of the reports concerning him which have reached the coast. It is notorious that barbarians, questioned for information eagerly looked for, do not like to disappoint the inquirer. Then, it is not unlikely that to whole tribes of savages in the interior, there appear very strong motives for concealing the fate of a white traveler in whom such deep interest is taken by other white men, one of the motives being the fear that they may all in some way be held responsible and punished for his death. Besides, or apart from any fear of the kind that may be entertained, one can easily believe that it may appear a good and judicious thing to keep the death of so important a person an open question as a subject of enterprise and a source of gain. In fact, the tenor and style of some of the statements regarding Livingstone which have done most to encourage hope of his safety, make them read exceedingly like mere inventions, contrived to conceal ignorance or to mystify listeners. After making all due allowance for the demoralizing effect of the African climate, and of a long sojourn among savages, it is hard to believe that the Doctor has adopted one of the worst habits of his British compatriots—that of kicking and beating his servants. Yet this practice is ascribed to him in one of the narratives to which we allude. The fiction is easily accounted for. Wherever Anglo-Saxons are brought in contact with the feebler, dark races, they are very apt simultaneously to expend their superfluous energy and demonstrate their native superiority in that way. In India the more simple minded "niggers," as the natives are sometimes elegantly called, are wont to account for the practice on a theory of their own. They refer it to the fondness of their English rulers for bottled soda-water. "No wonder," they say, "that gentlemen are *zaberdust* (violent,) who mix *thunder* with their drink!" This by the way. No doubt, the shrewd rascal who thus maligned Livingstone thought that he was mentioning a characteristic trait of the white race which would impart a color of reality to his narrative. Quite as unlikely are some other features of the story, such as Livingstone's alleged fondness for *ghee* (melted butter), of which it seems that, in his retirement from active labors, he swallowed such enormous quantities that it was difficult to procure supplies for him, if we rightly remember the report. And as a natural consequence of this indulgence, long, lank, lean, almost cadaverous Livingstone had become most inconveniently fat. The story seems so manifest a fiction that it is surprising to find any importance attached to it as evidence of the explorer's continued existence. After all, however, it must be allowed that Dr. Kirk and other gentlemen at Zanzibar, are better able than we are to estimate probabilities relative to the affair, and as they persist in looking for Livingstone's return and in taking measures for his aid, people at a distance from the scene may reasonably enough refuse to mourn for him as dead.

Just at the time when public interest in the great missionary traveler had began to give place to despair of his return, alarming reports became current touching the calamitous failure of Sir Samuel Baker's expedition. At present these reports are not perfectly authenticated, and it is hoped that they may soon be proved false. But there is strong reason to accept them as true. Some readers may need to be reminded that the expedition in question was undertaken early last year by the Viceroy of Egypt for the exploration of inner Africa toward the sources of the Nile. The real objects of the enterprise on the part of the Viceroy, were to open up fresh sources of trade and to extend the area of his dominions. These have long been favorite schemes of the family who now rule Egypt, and between 1839 and 1842 Mehamet Ali himself sent out no less than three expeditions for their realization. Another object which the present Pasha had in view, was the suppression of the slave-trade in the region of the upper Nile, and it was in sympathy with this aim that Sir Samuel Baker agreed to accept the command of the enterprise. He was to receive a salary of fifty thousand dollars a year, and some splendid reward in the event of success. Everything was done beforehand suggested by experience to insure a prosperous issue of the undertaking. Wherever possible, [illegible] a force of two thousand drilled soldiers from the Pasha's army for defense against hostile tribes, every conceivable provision was made to facilitate the objects to be accomplished. Iron steamers, even, for use on the Albert-Nyanza Lake, were packed in pieces on countless camels and sent with the party. Long before arriving at what was known to be the most difficult country to be explored, news was received at Cairo that seven hundred men of the party had perished by the heat, a calamity which excited forebodings of still greater disasters to follow. And, some time ago, the reports of a disastrous termination of the expedition were fully believed in Lower Egypt. Whatever incredulity existed, rested upon the conflict of accounts. Since the expedition set out, several persons familiar with the difficulties of the undertaking have predicted its probable failure, from the mere completeness of the preparations made for success. It seemed impossible that supplies could be obtained with the regularity and in the abundance demanded by so large a force, and it was also feared that the Mohammedan soldiers of the force would grow mutinous under a Christian commander, when once beyond the Pasha's territory. Both these fears seem to have been verified, as it is most probable that if, as reported, Sir Samuel Baker has been shot by his troops, he lost his life in resisting a mutiny caused by the hardships of the service and by the discontent with which Mussulman soldiers would receive his commands. The interest with which confirmation or contradiction of the evil reports concerning the expedition is waited for, is much enhanced by the fact that Lady Baker accompanied her husband on his adventures. The scene of the disaster reported is near Gondokoro.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Just at present, owing to the mismanagement of a number of savings banks of New York, and the untrustworthy character of the officials who have controlled them, there seems to be a considerable weakening of confidence there in these institutions generally. There is, however, little doubt that, notwithstanding the occasional failures and defalcations that have occurred, the system of savings banks has been productive of great and substantial benefit to the masses. The transactions of these institutions now embrace hundreds of millions of dollars, and the question whether the time has not come for applying to these institutions the principle of national supervision is already raised. In this connection the President's suggestions to Congress respecting Postoffice savings banks, are worthy of thoughtful consideration. We have before described the principle upon which these institutions are founded, and the manner of their operation in England. There would seem to be no more serious objection to the adoption of the system in this country than to the introduction of the postal money order system from the same quarter. That is well which works well; judged by which test the system has been in every way advantageous to those whom it was designed to benefit; and this not alone in keeping in safety and at interest the small surplus funds of the poor, but in very largely increasing the development of the virtues of economy, thrift and self-help among the lower classes of that country with them. Good security is the main need, and it is argued that there need be no better guarantee than the pledged faith of the Government. It is maintained that the proposed system would in nowise necessarily clash with pre-existing interests, nor abolish the charter of any State savings institution. Experience in England has demonstrated the Postoffice savings bank system to have increased rather than lessened the deposits in other institutions of a similar character, in addition to the advantages which itself has conferred on the people and the Government.

It is estimated that the State of Pennsylvania if her various mineral, agricultural, industrial and commercial resources and possibilities were properly developed and improved, would be capable of accommodating a population of from twenty to thirty millions. Around us and underlying us are all the materials of an almost boundless diversified industry, needing but development to make the State in some sort the manufacturing metropolis of the Western hemsphere. The employment of the instrumentalities for securing this grand destiny rests entirely with the people of the State. The only way in which it can be accomplished is by promoting to the utmost extent, through beneficent legislation and similar helpful means and processes, the growth and extension of our mining, manufacturing and other industrial activities. A bill was the other day introduced into the Columbia Territorial Legislature, providing for the exemption from taxes for general purposes for the period of five years, all manufacturing establishments hereafter erected and set in operation within the Territory. Whether this step will produce the results hoped for is perhaps doubtful, so far as that district is concerned, since it is not by nature a manufacturing region. The principle of promoting industrial development by legislation of an encouraging character is a sound one, however, and it is to be trusted that our own Legislature may recognize and act upon it to the extent of repealing without delay the existing law imposing a tax on the net earnings of the incorporated industrial establishments of the Commonwealth.

While it is to be trusted that the difficulties with Spain may be satisfactorily adjusted without resort to war, by ample apology and reparation on the part of that country with respect to the Hornet and other outrages, it is nevertheless the duty of our own Government to look the situation squarely in the face and provide for possible emergencies to the extent of all the resources at command. The gravity of the situation is considerably increased by the disturbed condition of Spain itself; since amid the revolutions which are there constantly taking place, it is no means impossible that the Cabinet of to-morrow may quite undo the action of its predecessor of the day before. Nor are the changes which the Government at Madrid has recently made at Washington and Havana believed to have improved the condition of affairs. Concha, it is thought, will be fully as vindictive and cruel as Valmaseda; while Admiral Polo, the successor of Minister Roberts, is reported to be a bitter opponent of the United States, as well as fully committed to the prosecution of the present merciless policy toward the Cuban insurgents. No official information having been yet received from the Captain of the Hornet or our Cuban Consul General, the Administration is necessarily compelled to proceed with great discretion and reserve. There is good reason, however, for believing that Secretary Fish has formally notified the Spanish Minister of what this country expects and demands in the matter of its own grievance; and that the Government, while hoping for the best, is quietly but energetically preparing for the worst.

The buoyant tendency which the death of James Fisk gave to Erie stock immediately after that event took place is perhaps the most remarkable acknowledgment which has ever been made of the extraordinary influence which he exerted upon the commercial and financial affairs of the country. It seems, too, that his death created as profound a sensation in speculative circles abroad as at home; arrangements having been made in London, directly after the receipt of the news, for the calling of a meeting of English stockholders of Erie on the following day. It is said that a number of sagacious operators, supposed to be intimately acquainted with the intrinsic probabilities of the case, are sanguine that, notwithstanding the temporary fluctuations which are to be expected, Erie stock will gradually continue to appreciate until it reaches par. Never, perhaps, before, has the death of a man similarly related to the financial markets of the world, been so closely followed by results of so marked a character. The litigation which has been had in the courts concerning his practices, shows how Fisk, by the employment of his peculiar "arguments," had for years ridden rough-shod over all considerations of public interest and private right, obtaining from courts and legislatures pretty nearly what he chose to ask for. His death will lend an impulse to the agitation going on in New York and New Jersey for the repeal of all the partial and vicious legislation which he managed during his life-time to secure, and will doubtless considerably hasten the restitution of things to their rightful reality.

The name of Col. Howe has figured a good deal as agent of one thing and another in connection with the Government, for the last six or eight years, and generally representing him as performing special service to some distinguished individual, also connected with the Government. He figures now in the testimony of Mr. James J. Hoyt, of the firm of Naylor & Co., before the Committee investigating the New York Custom House. Those dealers' place of business was seized, and after awhile Col. Howe, acting as Special Treasury Agent, proposed, privately, to stop proceedings for $50,000, which offer was declined. An honest investigation showed that at the worst the house was only $175 out of the way. The seizure damaged them $200,000. The case is called one of "blackmailing," but as Col. Howe has not been heard, it may deserve another title. Witnesses say that these extortions are frequently paid, and sometimes dealers are entirely broken up by these raids. And still scarcely a beginning has been made in exposing the rascalities of the New York Custom House, politically or financially. Nothing so desreputable has been unearthed since the [illegible] tled to all he can make by running the machine. Who is strong enough to survive responsibility for or will even attempt to excuse these Custom House villainies?

The unfortunate financial condition of Virginia, and the apparently attempted repudiation by the Legislature of the liabilities of the State, have attracted the attention of the whole country, and elicited a good deal of severe criticism upon the course which has been adopted. According to the Richmond *Journal*, however, the official Republican organ of the State, there are two sides to the question. This journal denies that there is any party in favor of the repudiation of the debt, but that the controversy relates solely to the mode of treating it. It charges that the funding act, over which the trouble has arisen, was passed wholly in the interest of speculators, and that large sums of money were expended to secure its enactment. The people, it intimates, demanded the repeal of the law, not with the slightest intention of repudiating their obligations, but because they had been made the victims of jobbery and corruption, and wished time for consideration of the best course to be pursued. The *Journal* therefore calls upon the North to suspend its judgment until the facts and merits of the case are fully made known.

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Another powerful argument in favor of protection to home industry, and especially the encouragement of our iron interests and the collateral industries dependent on them, was launched in Philadelphia last Monday. The argument consisted in the launching of a new iron ocean steamship of twelve hundred tons burden, the material and workmen employed being American throughout. The engines of this vessel, which, as regards beauty of model, and qualities of seaworthiness and speed, is said to be fully equal if not superior to any ship plying in American waters, are the first which have been built on American soil of purely American material, and therefore mark an era in marine engineering in the United States. They are constructed upon the English compound plan, which experience has demonstrated to be the most economical style ever introduced into ocean steamers. Their capacity is seven hundred horse power, and they are said to have attracted marked attention from marine engineers and other nautical people on account of their novelty of design and anticipated fuel-saving capacity. The entire cost of the vessel, when ready for sea, will be about two hundred thousand dollars.

The Russian Christmas fell on last Sunday, and was duly observed as such by the officers and crew of the Svetlana, the flag-ship of the Grand Duke, now at anchor in New York harbor. The crew gathered on deck at 8 o'clock, where prayers were read, and the ceremonies of the Greek Church were impressively celebrated. The officers and crew partook of a repast at the same table at 9 o'clock. Immediately afterwards they formed in line on deck and sang the national anthems. The crew and the marines were dressed in new uniforms, and presented a bright appearance. At noon the men were excused from duty, except such a number as is required constantly on board. Many of those who had thus been excused found their way to New York city, where they attracted considerable attention.

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The Board of Indian Commissioners meets in Washington City to-day. The session is expected to be one of unusual public interest. The various societies having charge of the educational interests of the several Indian agencies will render reports as to the number of schools, scholars, teachers and missionaries connected with them, their character, condition, prospects, and other correlative matters upon which information is greatly needed by the general public. The statistics presented to the Board will, when collated and published, enable the people to arrive at something like intelligent conclusions respecting the vexed Indian question, the progress which is being made in their civilization, and the practical working of the humane policy toward them inaugurated by the present administration.

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In his charge to the grand jury, Judge Pierce, of the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, the other day called the attention of that body to the improper advertisements appearing in many of the newspapers of the city, citing the act making such publication a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment; characterizing them as offensive to purity and good taste, subversive of good morals and tending to public corruption, and instructing the jury, if the publications were not discontinued, to take more direct action in the matter.

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A bill passed both houses of the New York Legislature on Wednesday, providing for the payment of the indebtedness of New York city falling due this month. It authorizes the raising of $6,500,000.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Among the recollections revived at the Williams College reunion at New York city, was that of the suspension of William Cullen Bryant for a flagrant violation of the rules of the college. His offense consisted in reciting a poem entitled "Thanatopsis," before it had been corrected by the President. The result was, that Bryant graduated at Yale, and the poem went forth to the world in the unfinished condition in which it is at present found.

A man named Neal Brown died in Raleigh, North Carolina, the other day, and a local paper thus sums up his history: "When Andy Johnson left this city, a poor tailor-boy at old Mr. Litchford's shop, Neal Brown went out with him for two or three miles, and carried on his back, wrapped up in an old piece of carpet, all the worldly goods that the poor tailor-boy then possessed. They shook hands under an old tree three miles from here, and separated. Andy became Governor, Senator and President. Neal lived quietly and worked hard. Andy Johnson never went back on his little hatter friend, even when he was President."

Last year there were 305 murders in New York city. Nobody was hanged. Some persons think that this is a pretty good argument for the abolition of capital punishment, and the adoption in its stead of a mode of punishment which shall have the effect of really restraining murderers. What do the advocates of that system think about it?

There is a curious case at the Military Asylum, Maine, which excites considerable interest among the medical profession. One of the inmates there had some disease of the scalp, which resulted in necrosis of the bone, so that quite a large piece of the plate of the skull dropped out, taking with it both the dura and pia mater, leaving the delicate arachnoid membrane as the only covering over the substance of the brain. The man seems quite cheerful, and other than this has enjoyed quite good health.

Numerous attempts have been made to economize the waste heat of steam boilers by means of bisulphate of carbon or other volatile materials. A Boston engineer is said to be running a 20-horse bisulphate carbon engine constantly with the heat from exhaust steam of another 20-horse engine, thereby doubling the amount of power produced by the consumption of a given quantity of coal. The bisulphate does not exceed half a gallon per day.

Among the "remarkable events" of 1871 will be recorded the production of the biggest gun ever manufactured in England. It is called the Woolwich Infant, and throws 700 lbs at a single discharge, and when we consider that this is thrown in one mass, instead of being distributed among twenty balls, we may form some notion of the effects obtained.

A Norwegian, aged seventy, at White Bear Lake, Michigan, had the most extraordinary fight with a wolf on record, a few days since. The animal tackled him, and he fought, first with a club, then with a pitch-fork, and finally he got a rope round the neck of the beast and therewith drew him to a carpenter's vice, into which he screwed his head. Then he got a gun and killed him.

Many of the Western States have already instituted measures for the promotion of forest culture, and others are now beginning to move toward the attainment of the same object. They all feel the need of forests, not only for the purposes of protection against the terrible gales that sweep the prairies, and to furnish the inhabitants with cheap timber for fencing and building purposes, but to modify climate and prevent the ruinous droughts that afflict every unwooded country.

The Boston *Traveller* says that competitive examination of candidates for office is no new thing, even in New England. One of her State Legislatures, a few years ago, literally knew nothing of the dozen or more candidates for Speaker of the House. A caucus was held and each candidate was called upon for a speech, at the close of which the choice fell upon the man who honored the position.

The form of a monstrous serpent, 350 feet in length, has been disinterred in Scotland, near the shores of Loch Fell. It is supposed by some antiquaries to have been used in the rites of serpent worship.

Many of the leading woman suffrage writers always assume that the experiment of allowing women to vote has never been tried in this country. This is an error. For many years, in the early history of our country, women were voters in the States of Delaware and New Jersey, but after some years the experiment was decided a failure, and first Delaware and then New Jersey, in their Constitutions, inserted [illegible] of an elector, and women were no longer voters.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Journal* reports a beautiful sight witnessed a few days ago while in the vicinity of the mouth of the harbor, "a schooner bound in, whose sails, rigging and hull were covered with ice, and as the sun fell upon it, the effect was magical; every part of the vessel appeared like frosted silver, on which the many shades of the opal were reflected; and the whole contrasted with the deep blue of the water, and steam arising from the same which at one time completely enveloped the whole, presenting a picture such as exceeds description."

Holland is said to be the Paradise for periodicals. No country can boast of so many monthlies, weeklies and quarterlies in proportion to population. There are eight Dutch serials devoted to literature, seven to typography, eleven to medicine, five to mathematics, two to the woman question, five to political economy and eighty to religion.

A correspondent writing from Rome, says: Although not personally attached to the ex-Emperor Napoleon III., the Pope would not be dissatisfied at a restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty, in the expectation that his own restoration would follow as a consequence. Such an event is on the cards, as few persons here believe that the republic will be long-lived in France, and the race for power must finish with a struggle between the Orleanists and the Bonapartists. No doubt Napoleon III. is biding his time, and a promise on his part to restore the Pope's temporal throne would enlist the clerical party in France in his favor.

The English custom of having hired mourners at funerals still prevails to some extent, notwithstanding the fierce attack upon it, with pen and pencil, by Thackeray and Leech. The French have, however, gone a step further. At Valence there are professional pall-bearers, so that the funeral of some dear departed can be conducted without any trouble to family or friends. Unfortunately, the prevailing lust of riches has attacked even this solemn profession. Its members have struck for higher wages, and, until the dispute is settled, the dead Valencian must trust to the kindness of his surviving friends for safe transport to the grave.

A paper read recently before the members of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers on self-acting machinery for knitting hosiery, supplies another to the many striking comparisons that have been made between hand work and machine work. A skilled knitter, using the ordinary needles, will knit sixty loops in a minute; a frame work knitter, with his hand frame, knits about 5,400 stitches in a minute, but three of the self-acting machines, described in the paper, which can be attended to by one girl, will knit 40,500 stitches in a minute.

The total number of deaths from small-pox in London during the past year was 8,000. The average of thirty-one years preceding is 600. The medical journals call attention to the alarming increase of the disease. They warn the public to take all precautions, and appeal to the Government to interpose rigid sanitary regulations, establish special hospitals, and carefully quarantine infected districts.

The "Exposition Universelle de Lyon," originally intended to be held in that French city in 1871, but deferred in consequence of the war, will be opened on May 1, next year. The Presidency of the London Committee has been accepted by the Lord Mayor.

One oyster house in Norfolk, Va., lately shipped in one day 3,000 bushels in bags, 600 bushels in the shell, and 1,000 cases of quart and half gallon cans, without mentioning the large quantity put up in kegs holding from 5 to 40 gallons, amounting in the aggregate to many hundred gallons.

A flock of one hundred and twenty Cashmere goats have been imported into Utah, and Cashmere shawls are to be manufactured there.

"Slow" St. Louis appears to be making considerable headway, nevertheless. The building statistics of the city for last year show that over $5,000,000 have been expended in the construction of new edifices, ranging from palatial business houses and elegant dwellings to homes of more moderate pretensions.

There is a young girl in Virginia who wears four bullets made into the form of a Maltese cross, which were extracted from the bodies of her father and brother who were killed in the siege of Richmond.

American topics seem just now to absorb the attention of all the principal London journals. One discusses Tweed and his robberies; another editorializes on Mormonism and its probable downfall; a third animadverts on the condition of justice in Boston, while a fourth rejoices at the removal of Catacazy from Washington, because he attempted to disturb the relations of the United States and Great Britain.

Letters recently received from Paris give dreary pictures of the intense cold now experienced in that city. For several days the thermometer was at nineteen degrees below zero of the Centi-grade, or about two degrees below zero of the Fahrenheit. American tourists now in Paris suffer much. One of them writes to the New York *Evening Post*. "I went to see the splendid cathedral of Chartres, and was much gratified, but the cold chilled us to the marrow. It is entirely too cold for sight-seeing. We shivered and snuffled all all through the Louvre, and when we went to Versailles came home in a snow storm."

Grace Greenwood, in her lecture on "The Heroic in Common Life," tells a story of the wife of a member of the Arizona Legislature, whose house, when her husband was absent on his Legislative duties, was attacked by Indians. She shot six, and the next day wrote to her husband: "Dear John, the Apaches attacked the ranche. I have won the fight. You need not come yourself, but send some more ammunition."

The deaf and dumb mutes of the New England States, to the number of over three hundred, held a convention in Boston last week. It was the largest gathering of its kind ever held in the United States, and was a complete success.

The special report of Mr. Keim on the condition of the consular service of the United States, has just been published. It confirms the complaints frequently received by the Secretary of the Treasury stating that seamen shipped in American ports are badly abused by their superior officers so as to compel them to abandon the ship for the shore, that a crew may be shipped at much reduced rates. In this, the author states, consuls frequently assist by giving false certificates of desertion, for the consideration of, say ten dollars per sailor. In this way much suffering is experienced by sailors, who are often compelled to desert without their pay, and considerable inconvenience and annoyance are thereby imposed on the community surrounding the port.

The number of marine disasters on the Florida coast since 1837 is officially estimated at 950 vessels, valued at $30,000,000; averaging about thirty vessels annually.

An eminent scientist has discovered that the wing of the bat and the ear of the white mouse are abundantly provided with nerves, apparently for the purpose of supplying, by means of a very refined sense of touch, the imperfection of vision. He estimates the number of nerve endings on each ear of the white mouse at 6,000.

It is said that a committee of twenty-five scientific gentlemen is to represent to Congress the importance of establishing an observatory on one of the highest points of the Pacific Railway, "where nearly one-third of the atmosphere is below the observer." The total height of the atmosphere being estimated at about forty miles, the Pacific Railroad must therefore run at an elevation of twelve or thirteen miles above the sea level.

The loss of the Russian steamship Kuma in a terrible gale in the Caspian Sea, reminds us of the immense proportions of that great salt water lake. Our own Lake Superior is larger than all the New England States, excepting Maine, and the Caspian Sea is more than four times as large as Lake Superior. Its waters would cover the surface of all New England, New York, New Jersey, and nearly half of Pennsylvania.

Indianapolis has been rejoicing in an Italian Count named Antonio Conti, who has been selling peanuts in the streets for some years. He has been called to sunny Italy to take possession of an immense estate, and departed from the Hoosier metropolis last week.

The total number of emigrants who arrived at the port of New York last year was 228,962, or 16,792 more than those of 1870. Of these fresh accessions to our population nearly fifty per cent. were derived from English-speaking nations (113,112), while 84,298 were Germans, including 2,009 Hollanders, 19,595 were Scandinavians. The increase of Germans over the previous year was about 10,000, while the French, notwithstanding the Prussian war, sent 360 more than in 1870. Ireland furnished 62,600, and even little Wales sent 4,836, or nine times as many as in the previous twelve months. Nearly 1,500 Mormons came from various parts, of which number 673 were English, 332 Danish and 264 Swedish.

The dining and wining has already commenced at Geneva. Two or three weeks ago the American representatives gave a grand banquet to the representatives of Great Britain and the remaining arbitrators. The British representatives had proposed to give the first dinner, but were obliged to forego their hospitable intentions on account of the precarious condition of the Prince of Wales. Properly employed, the science of political gastronomy is a valuable one.

At White Marsh, Pa., a lady who dreaded the small-pox, shut herself up in her own house a mile from any small-pox case, when she contracted the disease from fright and died.

A National Woman's Suffrage Convention, upon the Woodhull platform, is to meet in Washington City to-day, continuing through three days.

Hong Kong papers state that the Chinese Government has devoted a million taels to send thirty students to Yale College. This is at the rate of fifty thousand dollars apiece.

The Cincinnati Court of Common Pleas has just decided that "when a commission merchant undertakes to become the agent of both buyer and seller, he cannot, in justice, charge a commission to both, and, if he does so without the knowledge of the parties, it renders the transaction void on complaint of either party." Testimony was adduced to show that the custom did exist, but the judge held that it was in plain violation of the rules of law.

A great many English people still believe that the Prince of Wales will never live to ascend the throne. They superstitiously imagine that the Queen, in accepting the Koh-i-Noor diamond, accepted the destiny which is said to accompany the possessor of that jewel, and like its former owners be left without successor to her throne.

Since Beelzebub was kicked out of Heaven into South Carolina, there has hardly been such an extraordinary tumble as that of the drunken fellow in Providence, R. I., who last week fell from the fourth floor over the railing of a circular stairway, breaking a two and a half inch rail of iron by hitting it with his head, and smashing through a skylight into a tailor's shop, and being taken to his home not seriously hurt, but only a little sore.

The number of hogs packed in the West at ninety-four points, including Chicago, for the season, gives a total to date of 3,029,451. The number estimated for the entire season is 3,965,376. The number packed last season was 3,175,103.

The following are the total receipts and shipments of hogs and cattle in the Chicago market for the year 1871: Hogs—receipts, 2,366,372; shipments, 1,160,856. Cattle—receipts, 540,146; shipments, 402,054.

France has 27,000 miles of telegraph lines; England, 23,000; Russia, 25,000. The United States has 75,000 miles—the equivalent of the three countries named. North Germany has 15,000 miles; Austria, 10,000; the East Indies, 13,500; all America, outside of the Union, 11,000, and the rest of the world together less than this country alone has.

An order was sent from the Interior Department some time ago, directing the settlers who have occupied the Osage Indian lands in Kansas, to quit, on the ground that they rightfully belong to the Indians. The settlers objecting, the soldiers have made their appearance upon the scene, but the settlers refuse to go and propose to fight. It is said that they can muster at least three thousand men, all pretty well armed. An effort will be made to prevent collision, but the order of the Government is to be carried out with regard to the removal of the settlers.

A new railroad to Chicago from the North is projected, as a feeder to the great Northern Pacific Railroad. An effort is being made to get the right of way for it along the Lake shore, but this is stoutly opposed.

Recent news received in Spain from Cuba seems to have created some anxiety as to the present condition of the insurrection. The best four iron-clads in the Spanish navy are to sail for Cuba this and next week. One, the Arapiles, has sailed. Messrs. Lopez & Co., of Cadiz, have orders to prepare transport steamers for the 20th instant for the embarkation of 4,000 picked soldiers. So great is the enthusiasm in the army that the appeal for the 4,000 was met by an offer so general that lots had to be cast this week among the regiments, for the battalions which should go. Two Generals of experience in Cuban life are to go out to assist the Conde de Balmaseda in a new campaign, which it is hoped will finish the war.

It appears from the exhibits of the French Board of Customs that the total importation of France in 1870 was about $556,234,000, and the exportation about $572,000,000. The most curious fact in the report is the fresh evidence given of the French passion for hoarding specie. In this war year, the importation of the precious metals fell off 50 per cent., but it was still vastly in excess of the importation. The total exports foot up about $52,387,734; the imports $83,007,698. During the decade ending with 1870, the aggregate excess of the inflow of these metals over the outflow, was very nearly $441,132,000.

It is officially reported that the value of all the farm products of the United States during the past year—excepting the live stock—amounts to $2,455,000,000.

The New York horse market is said to be supplied by the various States as follows: Fine carriage horses from central and western New York, Michigan and Kentucky; speedy horses from New York State, New Jersey, Vermont, Maine, Kentucky and Canada; saddle horses chiefly from Kentucky; heavy draft horses from Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Indiana; common work horses, for railroad cars and stage use, from Indiana, Illinois and Canada. An approximate exhibit of the transactions in the market during 1871 makes the total number of horses sold, outside of public auctions, 32,302, for the aggregate sum of $5,552,200.

A Kansas billiard table is thus described: "First, in the middle of the floor was an enormously large box, on which was laid about a wagon load of sandstone, covered with about eight yards of blue jean. For pockets they had old boots; for cues they had old broken hoe-handles; boiled eggs for balls, and to count this lovely game they used dried apples on a clothes line."

Advices just received from New Zeeland state that the notorious Maori rebel Kereopa, who instigated the murder of Rev. Mr. Valkner and ate his eyes five years ago, has been captured. Public feeling is strongly in favor of his immediate execution.

The terrible severity of the present winter is without parallel in the history of Wisconsin. It is not common in that latitude that the thermometer gets below zero more than once or twice during the winter, and for years it has not been known to reach over three degrees to five degrees below. But this winter we have congealed beside the mercury that showed from twelve degrees to fifteen degrees below, and in parts of the State on a parallel with Green Bay, the thermometer has registered from eighteen degrees to twenty-six degrees below.

It is said that, in the village of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, on the Sabbath only a few hours before the fire which swept them from existence, some thirty or forty young men got together, marched up to the neat little Methodist Church with two or three kegs of lager beer, and held a mock service, going through with all the ceremonies, administered the Lord's Supper and other rites of the sanctuary.

A table just completed at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that there are nine hundred and twenty-eight manufacturers of tobacco in the United States whose bonds for compliance with the requirements of the law amount to $8,094,000.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: A builder of this city, who has been inconvenienced for the last eight or ten days by the weather in the erection of a house which he has contracted for, a day or two since telegraphed to the Weather Bureau at Washington to know if the fine weather then existing was likely to continue throughout the week, and was answered, "Yes; go ahead." The gentleman has so much faith in his information that he has made preparations to recommence his work to-day.

Among the improvements now mooted in Rome is the creation of a magnificent winter garden in the center of the city, and attached to which there will be a cafe and a theater, as well as an open air theater for concerts. Connected with the same scheme will be an opera house, which is intended to be the national theater of United Italy, and the plans for which are being sent from England by an English architect, Mr. Walter Emden.

On the 19th ultimo, in New Orleans, while the circus of John Robinson was parading the streets, a dray collided with a car, on the top of which was a royal tiger. The animal was so greatly freightened by the accident that he ruptured a blood vessel and died in a few minutes.

An Illinois farmer has told his story. He was going out to his corn crib the other morning, he says, when he saw a large rat, with head erect, carrying a full-sized ear of corn in his mouth, while at the same time his tail was wrapped around another large ear, which he was dragging behind him.

It is said that the yak, or grunting ox of Thibet in the Central Park collection, has grunted but once since his arrival in this country. An eccentric gentleman of New York stands by the stall in which the creature is kept for hours at a time, almost every day, in hopes of hearing him grunt.

Who Mourn Fisk?

[From the New York Tribune.]

Many of the friends of the dead who were admitted into the Opera House evidently felt that the glory of it, the beautry, symmetry and massive grandeur of the Erie offices, would suffice to cover the sins of even a greater culprit than the one so suddenly summoned to his account. A close study of the surging crowd without showed few faces that bore the stamp of refinement and civilization. Especially was this the case as far as the women were concerned. There were many costly dresses in the crush, but the true ladies of the city seem to have determined that, whatever of natural human interest they [illegible] sensation of this prince of comedy, they owed it to themselves and to their sex that their faces should not grace this pageant except casually as spectators from their own windows. But it was not so with the general multitude. A more jovial, rollicking crowd was never seen in this city. They appeared determined to be all Fisks in these respects at least. Nothing would disturb their good humor. From the usually gruff police-captains to the raggedest gamin, with some few marked exceptions, all were resolved that he who had introduced into this city just such delightful and intoxicating public entertainments as beguiled the sensuous lives of the Romans in their declining days should have no cause to complain that they did not show themselves his true disciples in the last act of the tragedy that ended his hurtful and demoralizing career.

Mistaken for a Judge.

[From the Philadelphia Record]

On Monday, in the Supreme Court room, where the judges sat in banc, a colored man, who wore a somewhat dignified appearance, was leaning over the balustrade which separated the public from the bar. It was rumored that he was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina; this idea entering the head of a prominent member of the legal fraternity, because the colored individual seemed to listen with unusual attention to the learned arguments in a case then pending. The rumor reached the ears of the judges, and a dignified sub rosa conversation took place between them, while all cast their eyes on the gentleman in black. A member of the bar, in order to satisfy himself as to the stranger, stepped up to him, and, in the natural or practical modesty of the profession, said in a somewhat subdued tone—

"Sir," are you a judge from South Carolina?"

"Sah," replied the colored man.

The lawyer repeated the question in a louder tone of voice, which elicited the following reply:

"No, sah, I'm no judge; I'm only a listener."

The grave judges in banc endeavored to suppress a smile, but members of the bar were not quite so fortunate.

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At a meeting of the Committee of American Stockholders of the Erie Railway, in New York, on Wednesday, the recent movement set on foot by Messrs. Bischoffsheim and McHenry in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western stockholders was discussed. Believing that any management of the Erie railway, in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western road, or any compromise with the present managers of the Erie railway, would be seriously detrimental to the prosperity of the main line, it was resolved that the committee recommend the American stockholders to withdraw their confidence from the above named Atlantic and Great Western combination, and from all movements having for their object the benefit of outside railways, or the maintenance in office of any part of the present management of the Erie railway, or any movement whatsoever proposing to effect objects outside or incompatible with the direct interests of the Erie railway.

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A very pretty quarrel is at present pending between the Lord Chief Justice of England and the Prime Minister. It seems that Sir Alexander Cockburn took occasion to protest against the manner of the promotion of the late Attorney General to the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council; the Premier, in his curt way, referred the Chief Justice to the Lord Chancellor; the Lord Chancellor snubbed him. The correspondence has just been published, and is very sharp; and the irregularity of the appointment appears to have sorely touched the legal *amour propre*, and to have pretty much arrayed the whole body of "gentlemen of the long robe" against the Minister; for they energetically back up their judicial chief. Sir Alexander Cockburn is exceedingly popular, and at the head of the profession as well in brains as in rank; and the indignity offered him is one which will not easily be forgotten.

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The Russian government has lately given a practical proof of its interest in the subject of prison reform; having named a distinguished gentleman, Mr. W. Soldatenkoff, as a commissioner to visit and examine the prisons and prison administration of the United States, and to make report thereon to his government. Mr. Soldatenkoff has recently arrived in this country and has entered upon the discharge of the duties of his mission. He has testified his deep personal interest in prison reform by a donation of four hundred dollars to this work in the United States, dividing that sum equally between the American and the New York prison associations. This is to be regarded not simply as a graceful recognition on the part of the commissioner of the services of these two societies in the cause to which they are devoted, but also as a token of the good will of Russia to America.

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We have received the initial number of *The Financier*, a New York weekly review of monetary interests and political economy. It is a thoughtful and high-toned journal, and is gotten up in excellent typographical style. Judging from the number before us, it is established in the interest of the free-traders, since the leading article takes decidedly hostile ground to the protective principle in political economy. We shall, therefore, have repeated occasion to dispute its arguments and differ from its conclusions. There is no doubt, however, that the free-traders and revenue reformers stand greatly in need of a dignified and vigorous journal of this class, and it is probable that the *Financier* has been established to meet such a want.

PERSONAL.

A New York letter says that a church is to be established in that city under the pastoral charge of Rev. Cora Tappan, the wife of General Tappan, who commanded the New Mexican brigade during the war, who served on the Indian Peace Commission, and who was, for many years, a newspaper correspondent, connected with the New York *Tribune* and other papers. Rev. Mrs. Tappan was formerly Mrs. Cora Hatch, and subsequently Mrs. Cora Daniels, and was well known throughout the country as a spiritual medium.

General Andrew Porter, of the United States army, whose death in Paris has been announced by telegraph, was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1837. He was appointed First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Mounted Riflemen May 27, 1846, and distinguished himself in the battle of Cerro Gordo. He was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1847, and the same year was created Brevet Major for gallant conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco. He was made Brevet Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at Chapultepec. He served in the war of the rebellion, and was made Brigadier General by President Lincoln.

Delabranche, the well-known tenor, was, the other day, severely wounded in the face and eyes by the premature discharge of a musket during the performance of "The Huguenots" in New Orleans. Fears are entertained that he may lose his eyesight.

A letter of Mr. Dickens is just published, in which, speaking of the House of Commons, he says that he believes "no consideration would induce him to become a member of that extraordinary assembly.

Mr. L. J. Baignet, one of the witnesses in the now famous Tichborne trial, was twelve days under examination. Towards the close he said that he thought the rack, the thumb-screw, and other methods of physical torture were perfectly harmless compared with the mental torture to which he had been subjected by the cross-examination. His power of memory had been destroyed.

The poet Rogers tells this story: "An Englishman and a Frenchman had to fight a duel. That they might have the better chance for missing one another, they were to fight in a dark room. The Englishman fired up the chimney, and, by Jove! he brought down the Frenchman! When I tell this story in Paris," observed Rogers, "I put the Englishman up the chimney."

Sir Francis Crowley, whose death on Friday was announced by cable, was one of the most successful manufacturers of England. He was born in 1817, and early in life became a partner in the great carpet manufactory of his father at Halifax. This establishment now employs over 5,000 people, and its proprietors have proved great benefactors to the town of Halifax. Sir Francis represented Halifax in the House of Commons, as an advanced Liberal, from 1852 to 1859, since which he has represented the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was made a Baronet in 1863.

Louise Michel, the noted communist woman who was recently tried by court martial, found guilty and sentenced to transportation, made the following courageous address to her judges: "Your faces are uncovered; so is mine, and I can look at you steadfastly. You are men, and I am a woman devoted to the cause of social revolution. Of what use to defend myself? It would not influence your sentence. I am here in your hands; you are masters of my person; do with me as you please. But before sitting down, I desire to glorify the memory of those who have just been shot at Satory. Yes, I proclaim it aloud; they are martyrs of the social revolution, of which I am proud to be one of the promoters. What I demand of you, who judge openly, and not in secret, like the Pardons Committee, is a prompt and decisive sentence. I do not want to live, for as long as I live my hatred will follow you, and I shall incite my brothers to revenge. What I ask of you is a place on the plain of Satory, by the side of our dear brother Ferre. If you do not shoot me, you are a pack of cowards."

George William Curtis will not be able to fill his lecture engagements for some time to come, owing to his call to Washington to assist in putting in operation the civil service reform.

M. Thiers is drawing fast toward the close of his seventy-fifth year, and quite as fast, according to current stories, toward his end. It is said that he falls asleep when he works, when he talks, and when he sits in council.

The announcement is made that Mrs. Livermore has resigned her position as editor of the *Woman's Journal*, her multitude of other duties absorbing all her time.

Jenny Lind, with her family, is spending the winter in Florence. Her musical execution is said to be still faultless, while much clearness and sweetness of voice also remain. Report says that her young daughter, aged fourteen, promises to surpass her mother in the quantity and quality of her voice.

Walt Whitman has been transferred from the Attorney General's office proper to that of the Solicitor General. Mr. Whitman holds the position of confidential copyist, as well as draft clerk.

It is stated that there is but little hope of the recovery of General Halleck, who is now lying sick at Louisville. His complaint is of a dropsical nature.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has taken up his residence at Toronto, and, in addition to spending six weeks each year at Cornell Univerzity, intends to edit a new Canadian magazine.

Edward S. Stokes, the murderer of Col. Fisk, was born in Philadelphia in 1841, and his parents being moderately wealthy, he received an excellent education. He came to this city with his parents in 1850, and engaged with his father in business as provision dealers. He became possessed of quite a fortune, and having married a most estimable lady, lived comfortably and even luxuriously. He has one child now absent in Europe with its mother. About two years ago Stokes became interested with Fisk in some business transactions, and was by Fisk introduced to Mrs. Mansfield. That person conceived a fondness for him which excited the jealousy of Col. Fisk. The two men became involved in business difficulties, and Mr. Fisk had Stokes arrested and locked up on a charge of embezzlement. This charge not being sustained, Stokes sued Fisk for false imprisonment. Mrs. Mansfield espoused Stokes's side in the quarrel, and the two waged war against Mr. Fisk. The legal investigations attending these proceedings have occupied much space in the papers for the past year, and the public is familiar with the details. Stokes accuses Fisk of swindling him out of upward of $200,000.

The latest importation of ministers from England is Rev. William M. Taylor, of Liverpool, who accepts the invitation of the Broadway Tabernacle Church (late Rev. Dr. Thompson's) in New York.

It is said the Empress Eugenie amuses herself by superintending a little millinery establishment at Chiselhurst.

Mrs. Caroline Gilman, of Charleston, S. C., and her four daughters, have united in presenting to Harvard University a fine photograph of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Gilman, with the poem, "Fair Harvard," written by him for the second centennial celebration of the founding of the College. Every graduate knows "Fair Harvard," but its authorship has not been publicly acknowledged till now. The ode has been printed and beautifully framed with the portrait.

John Steele, who won national notoriety during the oil panic for his great extravagance, is worth at present about fifty or sixty thousand dollars, and, profiting by his former experience, knows how to keep it. His *penchant* now is the purchasing of diamonds.

The last literary work of the late Henry J. Tuckerman was the preparation for publication of the remaining works of Hon. John P. Kennedy, for all of which, as well as for the writing of his biography, Mr. Tuckerman had wholly refused to accept remuneration. They were old, old friends. He was so anxiously careful about this work that on that very Saturday night, from his death-bed he scribbled a letter to his old friend and publisher, Mr. Putnam, about the forthcoming volumes. It was the last putting of pen to paper of the veteran critic, and only a few of the first words can be deciphered.

A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* is reminded by the story sent from the sea by Agassiz, concerning the queer cradle-building fishes of the Gulf stream, of his first interview with that enthusiastic solver of Nature's puzzles. Agassiz had just completed his survey of the Florida coral reefs, and the correspondent says that never was conversation more interesting. It was the epitome of forty years of diligent study, minute observation and tireless energy.

"I have seen ze coral in his home," said Agassiz; "I have watched him at ze wonderful work he does, and zere is nos'ing more wonderful than ze reefs zat he builds on ze Florida coast."

Presently, a listener ventured a compliment to the Professor upon the extent and variety of his investigations into the secrets of Nature, to which his ready and modest reply was:

"My dear sir, ze longer I live, ze more I find I know nos'ing!"

The charming modesty of the great naturalist, full of honors and fame, is beyond all praise. It is said that once, when "toasted" at a party given in the house of one of his friends, he blushed like a girl at the compliments bestowed on him; and it is probable that when the Hassler returns from her cruise, and he is again made the center of admiring attraction, he will be as embarrassed and disconcerted as ever.

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A Washington correspondent writes that a firm belief exists there that the country does not want to return to specie payments; that the majority of the people would vote such a proposition down at the polls on the broad issue of change from our present paper standard of currency. But Mr. Munroe, of Ohio, a member of the sub-committee, believes that if the people could only be inspired with confidence and nerve to make the trial, the transition would be made without a single spasm in the money market, or the least injury to the business interest of the country. And once established upon the sure foundation of a hard money system of exchange, he believes the people would never leave it again until driven off by some terrible necessity. It will be found that if legal tenders touch par in gold at an early period, there will be a desperate struggle to save the legal tender act from repeal, and that is one of the reasons why Congress hesitates to act now.

THE SLAYER AND SLAIN.

Comments of the Press on the Fisk Murder—Something of Stokes, the Murderer, and Miss Mansfield, the Cause.

The New York *Tribune*, of Monday, in a long editorial, thus speaks of the dead man: We were not to see a commonplace close to so marvelous a history. The crime and disorder he had thriven by were to betray him. The fabric reared by fraud and violence was to crumble by the touch of murder. The short and vivid life was to end in a tragedy which should form a fitting close to it, and point its meaning forever as a memory and a warning. It is the irony of destiny that the objects which no genius, no industry, no devotion can accomplish, are sometimes compassed in a moment by a freak of circumstance. * * * His purposes were as insane as those of Train or Clootz, yet he accomplished them all. His morals were as loose as those of Cassanova or Lauzun, yet in this reticent age he had no reserve or concealments. He was an adventurer as fantastic as Cagliostro, but never pretended to be anything more than what he was. "If I were not Alexander," said the Macedonian, "I would be Diogenes." This Yankee peddler was both—cynic and conqueror. Even fiction furnishes few personages more absurd in qualities and in fortune. Falstaff was not droller, more sensual, and more prudent. The list which Leporello made of his master's victims was scarcely more varied in race and name than that of this travesty of Don Juan. Even the story of Aladdin ceases to seem so impossible when we think of this illiterate Vermonter stepping almost without an interval from his cart of notions to take the reins of a great corporation, to purchase to-day a fleet and to-morrow a theater, to make to-day a panic and to-morrow a statute, to buy Legislatures and prima donnas, to dazzle Wall street with the brilliancy of his thefts and Central Park with the splendor of his equipages; to complement Sardanapalus with Robert Macaire.

The New York *Herald* of Monday editorially says of the dead man: His vivacity; his comeliness; his incessant, effervescing good humor; the railways he owned; the steamboats he commanded; his bands of music and flocks of canary birds; his decorations; his seeking after luxury and pleasure; his wild struggle with the Government of the United States; his boyish love of show, of colors and gems and golden braid; that reckless frankness, which made the world the confidant of his business, his dreams and his affections; his insatiable thirst for applause; the world to him a stage, and his whole life, even those phases of life which decorum veils, an acted comedy—no more striking phenomenon of human nature has been seen in our time. True, there was scandal in his life, and stern moralists will find retribution in his death. It is not for us to speak of retribution. And oh, friends, think that the poor always swarmed around his gates and never went hungry away, and that those who knew him best shed tears over his death bed! This much we must say of him—and the best of us will die a blessed death, indeed, if such memories attend our closing hours.

The New York *Standard* says: To millions of people to-day the manner in which James Fisk met his death will be a sad but not wholly unexpected sensation. To them it would seem strange that one who has led such an eventful—not to say notorious life—one who achieved the fame that Fisk had and gloried in its quality, and who had risen in the world mainly over the ruins of others—should die peaceably in his bed as the majority of mortals do. His murder was cold-blooded and predetermined in all its surroundings, and like a great many tragedies, there was a woman at the bottom of it. All the actors in it were well known, and bore reputations that were not to be envied by good people; yet each had a certain kind of ability, which, if it had been well-directed, would have brought love, honor and respect, instead of ill-fame, violence and the prison cell. The lives of the three prominent actors were in many respects similar. All, in their way, were adventurers.

The New York *World:* But what was such a life as the life of James Fisk, Jr.? A life of low successes, of vulgar gains, of silly and indecent ostentation, of dishonest financiering—a life alike empty of the romance of passion and of the reality of principle—was that so much to lose? In the ordinary course of nature it must have come to an end sooner or later. It was a life to be envied only by simpletons or scoundrels; a life without one solitary charm for men with heartss in their bosoms, or brains in their heads or manhood in their wills; a life compact of impotence, of impudence, and of noise. In the not wholly improbable course, we will not say of nature, but of law and of society, it was to be expected that this life might terminate in poverty and in chastisement—in the poor-house or the prison. Had it so ended, Fisk himself would doubtless have suffered pangs enough to satiate even the wrath of Stokes; for obscurity and penury would have had real terrors for this prosperous charlatan, who basked in publicity and in the pomps of wealth like a gold-fish in his sunlit bowl of glass. But from such a dénouement of his life's brazen comedy the hostile hand of Stokes has saved him.

The New York *Sun:* The dead man lies in his coffin, and it is not for us here to attempt the history of his good deeds, the analysis of his frailties, or the judgment of his sins. The slayer is in prison, and we refrain from further sentence upon an act which must soon be passed upon by the Courts. But this much we may say that in respect to moral and religious principles they were about upon the same level, while in respect of natural goodness of heart Fisk seems to have been much the superior. The one was born to adventure and recklessness, with scanty advantages of early training, and with ideas gathered by chance as he was tossed about the world; the other is the son of wealthy and most respectable parents, and was educated amid all the good influences both of precept and example which belong to the most careful moral and religious culture.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: Since the conclusion of the Susquehanna war, in which he was signally worsted, Fisk's appearance on the stage has been alternately in the character of "Admiral" of the Fall River line of steamers, paramour of Miss Josephine Mansfield and sundry harlots of the *opera bouffe*, and buffoon of the New York press. He will offend neither the stockholders of the Erie Railway nor public decency any longer.

A special correspondent states that one of the stories afloat as to the cause of the shooting is that Josephine Mansfield, after Saturday's examination at Yorkville, said to Stokes, "If I were a man, Fisk would not live to see another sun set. If I had a true friend he would right my wrongs. Such a scoundrel as Fisk ought to be killed like a mad dog." This is said to have been the cue on which Stokes acted. Another report is that Stokes had heard Fisk had boasted that he would send Stokes to Sing Sing for perjury, and that he had intended to have Stokes arrested on such a charge. Stokes's friends declare he was in great dread lest Fisk would, by his influence with corrupt judges, have him thrown into prison, or attempt his assassination by hired bravos, as in D. B. Eaton's case, and for that reason Stokes constantly went armed.

A story is current that two years ago, when Fisk first had reason to believe Stokes was his rival in the affections of Mansfield, he told her Erie was going up on a certain day, believing she would inform her other lover (Stokes), and that he would attempt to profit by the information. Fisk was right in his surmise. Stokes purchased Erie heavily, borrowing largely. Erie went down, and Stokes lost over $100,000. This was Fisk's financial revenge, and it is said he often boasted of it.

At the post-mortem examination it was demonstrated that the kidneys, liver, heart and lungs of the deceased were in a normal condition, and had no accident happened him Mr. Fisk would have lived to a green old age. His heart weighed sixteen ounces and his brain fifty-eight ounces.

Miss Helen Josephine Mansfield is described as an ex-actress, about twenty-four or five years of age, a handsome brunette, and of great personal attractions. While in professional life she was married to Frank Lawlor, the actor, but they were divorced after living together a very few years.

Stokes is pictured as a man five feet nine inches high. He is slightly built, but is very wiry and active on his feet. In conversation he talks quickly and to the point, and hurries his affairs through as rapidly as possible. He is a man of fine personal appearance, of a dark complexion, with piercing black eyes and regular features. His hair, which was jet black a couple of years ago, is now partly grey, and were it not for his active movements he would pass for a man of forty-five years. Mr. Stokes married a lady of good family some ten years ago, and has by her one child, a very beautiful girl of nine years of age. In June of last year, Mrs. Stokes, who was in bad health, visited Europe to seek some benefit from the mineral springs of Central Germany, and when last heard from, as late as December 3, was in Paris. The family while in New York had an elegant suite of apartments at the Worth House, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

Of the probable line of defense for Stokes, a New York paper says: From all that can be ascertained respecting the line of defense to be adopted by the counsel for the defense, it appears that the full history of Fisk's relations with Stokes will be called up, and an attempt made to convince the jury that the prisoner has for a long time been a martyr to Fisk's selfish, overbearing spirit. Finally, they will relate how Stokes came from the court-room after a day of adversities only to meet face to face with the judge who had just issued an order for his arrest—and that judge a warm friend of his hated antagonist—and how he became suddenly exasperated and changed from the adversary to the assassin.

Here is a brief sketch of Fisk's life: James Fisk, Jr., was born at Bennington, Vt., in 1832, and began his business life as an attendant of Van Amburgh's menagerie. He afterwards became a peddler, and obtained so valuable a trade in Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut that the Boston firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co. were glad to receive him as a partner. Subsequently, in 1853, they bought out his interest, and he came to New York, where he was employed by Daniel Drew to negotiate the sale of the Stonington line of steamers. Under the patronage of Mr. Drew he went into Wall street speculations with varied success, and formed in 1865 the stock broking firm of Fisk & Belden. In 1867 he entered into the directory of the Erie Railway Company with Jay Gould, and his career almost ever since has been, perhaps, the most notorious in the United States.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, January 10, 1872.

Is Civil Service Reform a Delusion?

There is a large and rapidly growing party in Congress who believe the Civil Service Reform to be what Mr. Carpenter declared it in his remarks on his resolution in the Senate to-day, a popular humbug and delusion. The President has been overrun in the last few days with members and Senators who can hardly find terms to express their indignation at finding their applications for appointments for their friends met with the stereotyped reply that Congressional recommendations under the new Civil Service regulations had lost their omnipotence. Said Representative Wallace, of South Carolina, to the President to-day: "This thing won't work down in our country, and our people will not stand it. I will do my best to destroy this foolish system." General Banks also desires to clear his skirts, as well as those of the Administration, from the responsibility of the Civil Service Reform. He says the Administration neither originated nor advocated it, but was forced to adopt it through a coalition of Democrats and independent Republicans. He calls the new regulations a Chinese system, and one which will work incalculable damage to the Republican organization. Senator Wilson has also joined the ranks of the critics. He can see no good that can come out of this new fangled and awkward system. Pomeroy, who has always sneered at any reforms, is especially bitter on the work of the late Civil Service Commission, though he stigmatizes the adoption of these rules as party suicide, and predicts the disruption of the Republican organization if they are carried out.

But Mr. Carpenter has been bolder than them all in introducing his resolution to-day, which sets forth that the new regulations are unconstitutional, inasmuch as they take the appointing power away from those officials in whom it was originally vested by law. He crystalized partisan disgust into one contemptuous and sweeping sentence, by saying that the new rules from the last popular humbug took the appointing power from the President and his Cabinet only to place it in the hands of some half a dozen insignificant schoolmasters, who were now holding sessions in this city. He promises a speech on his resolution at the earliest opportunity, and will endeavor to crush the new system more through ridicule than argument. Other Senators are anxious to have a word on that side, and when the debate is once begun, the real friends and enemies of Civil Service Reform will have a chance of putting themselves upon the record.

The Rothschilds Propostion Received.

The Treasury Department received the Rothschilds proposition to-day through the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., in this city, to take six hundred millions of the new loan. The time in which to make subscriptions is stipulated to extend over twenty-two months. One hundred millions of the amount is in five per cents., one-half to be taken at once, the balance within a year. Three hundred millions are in four and one-half per cents., and two hundred millions in four per cents. The condition of the last two named sums being that the interest accruing therefrom shall be paid in Europe.

Ohio River Bridges.

The bill introduced by Mr. Kerr regulating the construction of bridges over the Ohio is the one approved by a board of engineers after full examination and report. It is thought it will pass the Committee of Commerce. It provides that any corporations having lawful authority from States may erect bridges, which, above the mouth of the Big Sandy, shall have at least one span not less than ninety feet above low water and forty above local high water, and below the Big Sandy they shall have one span not less than one hundred feet above low water, and not less than forty feet above the highest water, and this high span shall have a clear opening of four hundred feet, measured at right angles to the current; and all bridges below the Cincinnati suspension bridge shall have, besides this high span, a pivot draw, giving two clear openings of one hundred and sixty feet each—plans, work, &c., to be under government engineers. The bill repeals the authority for a bridge at Paducah.

Invoke the Aid of the Ku-Klux Law.

The Carter men in New Orleans have applied by telegraph to the President to be allowed to apply the Ku-Klux law to the Warmouth party, and it is thought here to-night the President will sanction such step.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Barefaced Fraud Developed.

New York, January 9.—Shortly after the commencement of the session of the Senate Investigating Committee to-day, Senator Casserly made a request that Colonel Arthur forward the list of appointments and removals promised last week and not sent.

Henry A. Garrison, carman, testified as to the rates of storage, showing that exhorbitant prices were charged by Leet and Stocking.

James Elliott, who for some time was working with the United States Weigher, testified: I know that the British bark Vista was unloaded at Pier 48, East river, of 600 tons of pig iron; I did not see 100 casks of soda ash weighed as they came from her hold; on the contrary, the English weights were taken from the casks by Messrs. Baldwin and Nelson Mott, who worked for the United States weigher. J. M. Thomson, No. 12, entered them in books. This is quite a common occurrence. The Custom House "hatchet," as it is called, was a dollar a week, paid by every man in the working gang to Baldwin, who handed it to the foreman, who in turn shared with somebody else. A heavy amount, he understood, was given to the harbor master to send ships to the pier on which he was employed. The witness said: "There are men who have sinecures in this department. For instance, a man named Moore received one hundred dollars for running for sandwiches, while we, who had to work hard, could scarcely earn more than seven or eight dollars a week. Witness then told how weigher Thomson brought a crowd armed with clubs to carry the election for the Custom House interest in the Twenty-first ward. When Mott was cheating the government by copying off the English weights, I said to him, "you're doing a nice job, ain't you?" "Ah, what's the odds," said he. "Its all in the family and will wash out." They took weights of a whole ship and brig load of casks in the same way; several hundred tons were thus run out, defrauding the government of revenue. You see casks of stuff, when weighed by us, always weighed sixty pounds more than the English weights, and therefore the Government lost that much revenue. All these men, Thomson and the rest, had their names on the Custom House pay roll.

Various parties corroborated the testimony of the witness as to the taking of English weight marks.

Patrick Callahan testified to Doyle, city weigher, having always favored merchants sixteen pounds out of every sixty-four, thus defrauding the Government one-quarter. The office on Thomson's pier was filled by sinecureists playing cards.

James Reilly testified as to the fraud by Thomson; also, that all the dock hands were required to attend primary meetings, although not belonging to that district.

At this point a partial list of employees was forwarded from the Custom House, but the residences of the persons named were not given. Hon. Noah Davis was examined on the testimony of Mr. Lewis, of the *Post*—that part of it which referred to the existence of proofs of Custom House frauds in the Appraiser's Department and in the District Attorney's office. "There were," said the witness, "fifty or sixty cases of alleged fraud on the part of Custom House officials pending for trial during my term of office. While there is in this city a large number of highly honorable merchants, there is a very large class of dishonest merchants, to whom most of the corruption existing among subordinate officers of the Custom House is chargeable."

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Matamoras, January 9.—A courier extraordinary reached here to-night from Tampico with a telegram, dated City of Mexico, December 31st, from the Minister of War, announcing two general engagements between General Rocha's forces and Revolutionists under General Diaz, in which the latter were routed with a loss of artillery and cavalry. The church bells are ringing and troops marching through the streets with music amidst great excitement over the news. General Quiraza has been reinforced by five hundred revolutionists from Monterey, and is moving from Meir on Camargo with fifteen hundred men. General Cortina is reported to have abandoned Camargo on Sunday to avoid a fight with Quiraga, and has fallen back to Reynosa. Fighting has occurred between Quiraga's advance guard and Cortina's retreating column, but without especial effect on either side.

The Iowa United States Senatorship.

Chicago, January 10.—A dispatch just received from Des Moines, Iowa, says that in the Republican Senatorial caucus to-night Allison was nominated on the third ballot.

Des Moines, Iowa, January 10.—Des Moines and the balance of Iowa are wild with enthusiasm over the nomination of Hon. W. B. Allison for United States Senator by the joint caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature. The whole number of votes cast was 120; necessary to a choice, 61. On informal ballot Allison received 60 votes, Harlan 38, and Wilson 22. On the first formal ballot Allison received 59, Harlan 42, and Wilson 20. On the second ballot Allison received 63, Harlan 30, and Wilson 12.

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One of the Italian clerical journals, the *Unita Cattolica*, makes an announcement which seems to indicate that the departure of the Pope from Rome is an event which may happen at any moment. It says, in fact, that it holds itself in readiness to change the place of its publication and to follow the Holy Father wherever he may go. Should he proceed to France, Switzerland or Germany, it will accompany him, and wherever he takes up his abode, there the *Unita Cattolica* will be printed and sent to subscribers without extra charge. "And perhaps," adds the clerical journal, "the very patient Pius may be compelled to leave Rome sooner than is expected."

HARRISBURG.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 15, 1872.

SENATE.

The State War Claims Business.

Mr. Graham offered the following: *Resolved*, If the House concur, that so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the collection of war claims by George O. Evans be referred to a select committee to consist of three members of the Senate and five members of the House, with instructions to inquire into the facts attending the settlement of said claims, with power to send for persons and papers, and to make a report to both Houses.

Mr. Buckalew hoped that particular inquiry would be made about the statement which had been contained in Governor Curtin's message. If the Governor had said that the claims had been settled and adjusted, he must have had something on which to base this assertion. One of the most obscure circumstances connected with the whole affair was that the Treasury Department at Washington appeared to have made different statements at different times to our State authorities. This gave rise to the suspicion that our claims had been manipulated. He (Mr. Buckalew) had such confidence in Governor Curtin that he did not believe that he would have made his assertion without satisfactory evidence. There was a suspicion that the State accounts in the Treasury Department had been handled in a manner demanding rigid investigation. The people would be satisfied with nothing less.

Mr. Graham, Republican, believed that the resolution which he had offered was sufficiently comprehensive to get at all the facts.

Mr. Davis asked whether it was the intention of the committee to communicate promptly with ex-Governor Curtin? He supposed that this would be the first step. No answer was returned.

The resolution was agreed to.

Balloting for Clerk.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for Clerk. The fifth and sixth ballots resulted in 13 for Zeigler against 13 for Hammersly.

Mr. Zeigler then stated that in order to facilitate public business he would peremptorily decline to be any longer a candidate.

The seventh ballot was being taken, when Mr. Randall said that he believed the time had come when the Senate should be permanently organized. He had voted with his party up to the present point, and now, with out any consultation with his colleagues, but in order to avert any further delay, and as Mr. Zeigler positively declined, he would vote for the Republican candidate for clerk.

The result was: Hammersly 14 votes; Zeigler 12 votes. Mr. Hammersly was declared elected.

The Remaining Officers.

Mr. Randall moved that the remaining officers of the Senate (all Democratic) hold their positions until otherwise ordered.

This gave rise to animated remarks among the Republican members. Some of them (including Messrs. Davis, of Philadelphia, and Allen) thought that the Democrats had acted with such magnanimity that it was policy to adopt the resolution offered by Mr. Randall. Mr. White wished the officers to be more definitely named. Messrs. Allen and Brooks doubted whether the officers could have their terms legally extended by a simple resolution of one house.

Without coming to a decision, Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Contested Seat.

Mr. Woolever presented a petition of Mr. Green, Democrat, contesting the seat of Representative Shortt, of Warren.

Committee on Labor, &c.

Mr. Burkholder offered a resolution that in addition to the regular standing committees there shall be appointed a committee of seven on labor and co-operation. He supported this resolution as necessary for the workingmen.

Mr. White thought that the subject was covered by committees already ordered.

Mr. Rogers, of McKean, thought they could all be attended to by the committees already authorized.

The resolution was adopted.

Election of State Treasurer.

The members of the Senate being introduced, the two bodies proceeded to elect a State Treasurer. The vote was: Robert W. Mackey, 85 votes; Wm. E. Dougherty, 47 votes. Mr. Mackey was declared elected.

After the result was announced, Mr. Mackey was serenaded by the Great Western Band, accompanying the Lincoln Club, in the rotunda. Mr. Mackey, in response, expressed his thanks, and said that his election this year was appreciated more fully from the fact that it had been reached without any solicitation on his part. It would be his effort in the future, as it had been in the past, to protect the finances of the State, and at the end of his term to retire with his only ambition gratified, that of having done his duty faithfully. [Applause.]

The Senators having retired, the Speaker of the House presented the annual report of the State Treasurer. Adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fleischman & Co.'s distillery, near Cincinnati, was burned yesterday evening. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss $60,000; insurance $30,000, mostly in Cincinnati companies.

The stockholders of the Mississippi River and the Paducah and Gulf Railroads have ratified their consolidation under the name of the Memphis and Paducah Railroad Company. The work will be let at once.

The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad meet on the 17th inst. to vote on the proposition to lease that road to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

Yesterday's dispatches state that the Union Pacific Railroad was blocked at Creston.

The impeachment of Governor James, of Nebraska, is spoken of as probable.

The Grand Duke Alexis and suite will leave St. Louis at noon to-day via the Northern Missouri Railroad, for Kansas City, and thence go to Fort Hay or Fort Ellis, Kansas, where they will spend two or three days hunting buffalo. This change in the original programme was caused by the recent fall of snow in the region more northward. On their return from Kansas the Duke and suite will prepare for their departure South. For this trip the steamer Great Republic, the largest and most magnificent on the Western rivers, has been chartered, and will be held in readiness to receive them, either here or at Cairo, according to the condition of the river. Their departure from St. Louis South will take place either on the 27th or 28th inst.

On Monday last two Deputy United States Marshals seized an illicit still in New Madrid county, Mo., and arrested the proprietor, Moses Carey and two assistants, also seizing several barrels of whisky and an ox team. While conveying the contraband article and the prisoners to legal quarters, the marshals were set upon by a gang of eighteen masked men and the culprits released.

The convention of the National Mutual Life Insurance Association of Expressmen, in session at Cincinnati, will be formally organized to-day.

A dispatch from Scranton states that the difficulty between the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company and their miners has been settled. The men have agreed to accept the reduction of ten per cent. on wages, the company reducing the price of powder. Work will be resumed on Monday.

The Standing Committee of the Pennsylvania Labor Reform Union will meet February 7, at Harrisburg.

A heavy earthquake shock was felt at Quebec at eight o'clock Monday night, lasting about five seconds. No damage done. The shock was also felt at Riviere du Loup, Grand Island and Three Rivers.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Remarks of Secretary Boutwell at the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange.

Secretary Boutwell visited the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange in company with the President last Saturday, in the course of which he delivered a brief address on the financial condition and prospects of the country. He said that while it was not given to public officers to tax the people and to please them, and while he had, in consequence, incurred his full share of censure, the condition of the public credit of the country was a source of pride to the whole people. This elevated and enviable position was solely due to the patriotic willingness which the people had shown to pay off the surplus debt; and he held that whilst it was not necessary to continue its liquidation to the same extent as in the past, we should disregard the best interests of the public weal if we did not pay off at least fifty millions of the principal yearly, until the debt is reduced to a minimum and brought thoroughly under control. It should be remembered, too, that just to the extent to which the capital of the country, by the payment of the public debt, had been transferred to the national securities, the people had added to the means for the construction of public improvements of various kinds, for the establishment of our manufacturing industries, and the general development of the varied and important resources of the country. No securities in the world were safer than those which had the indorsement of the public faith of the people of the United States; and this was understood by none better than by foreign capitalists, who, such is their confidence in our integrity and ability, if we were to ask a loan of a hundred millions or five hundred millions of dollars, would at once unlock their vaults and pour their money into our Treasury.

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Last week a German resident of Milwaukee was taken sick with the small-pox, and two days afterwards died, as was supposed. According to the regulations recently passed by the Board of Health, he was buried almost immediately after his decease. His sister, who, it seems was not satisfied with the hasty manner in which her brother was disposed of, was so worked up by the circumstances, and so certain all was not right, that to satisfy herself she had his body exhumed some six hours after the burial. To her own joy and to the amazement of those who had pronounced the man dead, it was found that indications of life still remained in the body of the buried one. He was at once taken back to his house, and after considerable exertion and the applying of the proper restoratives he was virtually brought to life again. He is now living and doing well.

THE EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE.

What It Costs To Maintain Our Commonwealth.

The report of the Auditor General, for 1871, shows the total expenditures of the Commonwealth for the year to be $7,024,079 85; with a balance in the Treasury of $1,476,808 59. Of the above amount, $2,220,224 59 were paid to redeem loans, etc., and $1,785,035 91 for interest on loans.

The expenses of the government were $1,026,024 16, of which the Senate cost $139,916, and the House $266,284. Public printing, $179,783; Executive Department, $31,620; Auditor General's Department, $26,582; Treasury office, $13,659; Surveyor General's Department, $27,781; and the Judiciary $317,000.

The military expenses were $42,000. For pensions and gratuities, $85,282 were paid, of which Philadelphia received $21,492, and Allegheny $948.

The charitable institutions cost $396,103, of which the Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb received $39,000; the Institute for the Blind, $23,250; Training School for Idiotic Children, $14,849; State Lunatic Hospital, Philadelphia, $40,000; State Hospital at Danville, $200,000; Marine Hospital at Erie, $25,000; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont, $19,250. The soldiers' orphans cost $522,607.

The common schools cost $546,807, of which amount Allegheny county is charged with $27,000, and Philadelphia $85,000. The County Superintendents drew $89,000.

Under the head of damages and old claims, is an item of $17,000 paid for damages to Jones Hotel property, Philadelphia, by reason of its occupation by troops during the rebellion, and $1,020 to A. K. McClure, for similar damage to his property.

The Inspectors of Coal Mines, nine in number, were paid $22,082.

There were expended on the public buildings and grounds during the year $27,382.

The Houses of Refuge cost $78,125, the institution located here receiving $25,000, and that at Philadelphia $53,125.

The Penitentiaries received $58,811—Eastern $30,431; Western, $28,380.

There was paid to Special Commissioners to revise the civil code, etc., $14,273; and Commissioners to adjust claims in border counties, $4,408.

The Board of Public Charities cost $4,993; the Luzerne county riot, $37,926; Antietam Cemetery, $7,700; relief of citizens of Mifflintown, $20,000; and under the head of "miscellaneous" $48,670 were expended.

The total revenues for the year were $7,197,945.

OBITUARY.

The Death of Dr. Thomas F. Dale.

Dr. Thomas F. Dale, an old resident of this city, died Sunday morning at two o'clock, at his residence on Western near Allegheny avenue, after an illness of nearly two months. The cause of his death was a carbuncle which appeared on the back of his neck on the 23d of November last. Three days after its appearance he was compelled to give up his practice, and was confined to his bed. He began to grow worse, and no hopes were entertained for his recovery until about two weeks ago, when he showed signs of improvement. In a few days, however, erysipelas developed itself in an unusually severe form, when he sank rapidly and died as above stated.

Dr. Dale was born in Wilmington, Delaware, in the year 1808. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and while in attendance at the University was an office pupil of the celebrated Dr. Chapman. He moved to this city in the year 1829, since which time he has been in active practice except three years. In 1865 he gave up his practice and moved near Tarentum, on the West Penn Railroad. In the fall of 1868 he returned to the city and resumed practice. He entered into partnership with Dr. Sutton, under the firm name of Dale and Sutton, and opened up an office in Robinson's Row, on Federal, near Robinson street. The deceased was a highly esteemed citizen, and was well known in this community. By his genial manners and courteous disposition he made friends with all those with whom he came in contact. He was a man of great culture, an ardent Christian and had great mental power. He was very prominent in his profession, and had a large practice. He was a member of the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hodge's,) and was one of the original founders of that church.

The deceased was also active in politics, and at times took a prominent part in the politics of the day. He was a member of the Convention which nominated Zachary Taylor for the Presidency, but was a warm supporter of Henry Clay. He made the reception speech to Henry Clay when on a visit to this city, from the steps of the Second United Presbyterian Church on Stockton avenue. The deceased had a large family to which he was greatly attached. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father and a warm friend. His death will cast a gloom over a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Coalboat Crew Fasten their Lines to a Railway Track and Upset a Passenger Train.

Saturday morning, about seven o'clock, a singular accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, near Jack's run. The towboat Keystone, belonging to McCloskey & Co., and having in tow six or seven barges of coal, stopped in that vicinity early in the morning, and the barges were made fast to a telegraph post on the opposite side of the railroad track, the cable being drawn under the rails of both tracks. One of the barges got aground, and the tug in attempting to get off, pulled the rails a considerable distance to one side. The Cleveland and Wheeling train going west came along a moment afterward, and the engine, tender three passenger coaches, and two baggage cars were thrown from the track against the embankment on the upper side, but no one sustained any injuries. The engine was soon got on the track again, the passengers put in the two remaining coaches and taken back to Allegheny city. The strain upon the lines had caused the displacement of one of the rails, the spikes having been pulled out. Had the train not been checked up, the destruction of life and property would have been great. A number of trains were delayed by the accident. Such stupidity as that evinced by the crew in fastening their lines to a railroad track, ought to be severely punished.

EXPLOSION OF AN OIL TANK

An Engineer on the Allegheny Valley Railroad Killed.

Saturday afternoon, about two o'clock, an oil tank in the vicinity of Foster's station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, caught fire and exploded, and killed the engineer of a train, Mr. J. Thomas Bennett, who happened to be close by at the instant the explosion occurred. The train was on its way down to the city, when the engineer, on approaching Foster's station, saw a huge volume of smoke shoot up from an oil refinery at that place. The engineer stopped his train, and in company with a conductor and brakesman, walked down to ascertain if it would be safe to pass. They found a large oil tank on fire, and in a few moments a fearful explosion followed. Mr. Bennett was struck by a fragment of the tank and almost instantly killed. The conductor and brakesman were also injured somewhat. The remains of the young man were brought to the city and conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 101 Grant avenue, Allegheny. He was twenty-seven years of age and unmarried, and was highly esteemed for his excellent traits of character.

List of Patents,

Inventions for which patents were issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending January 2, 1872, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent Cases, Washington, D. C.

No. 122,208—Pipe tongs—W. H. Downing, Shamburg, Pa.; assignor of one-half his right to Peter Morris, same place.

No. 122,338—Last—J. C. Foot, Clearfield, Pa.; antedated December 16, 1871.

No. 122,380—Metalurgic furnace—J. C. Hamilton and H. McDonald, Pittsburgh, Pa.

No. 122,402—Boring machine—Z. C. Phillips, Allegheny city, Pa.

No. 122,410—Fire place—J. Smith, Pittsburgh.

No. 122,430—Tuyere—Thomas Birch, Erie.

No. 122,485—Sieve for thrashing and separating machines, T. Nicholson, Titusville, Pa.

Philadelphia Petroleum Exports for 1871.

[From the Ledger.]

Below will be found a statement of the number of gallons of petroleum exported from Philadelphia during the year 1871, as compared with 1870, and the ports to which it was shipped:

	Last Week.	Previously, 1871.	Same in 1870.
Antwerp	....	14,545,264	12,933,276
Cork	....	2,729,789	5,595,384
W. Indies, Spanish	....	83,592	73,750
West Indies, British	....	32,459	79,851
Porto Rico	....	11,500	30,576
London	....	1,783,316	1,058,503
Oporto	....	178,910	190,594
Gibraltar	236,361	2,344,266	2,843,713
Hamburg	....	6,182,476	3,885,617
Genoa	....	774,283	892,176
Rotterdam	188,661	2,967,040	1,986,521
Beyrout	....	153,210	....
Bremen	243,042	8,513,882	3,855,055
Lisbon	....	440,380	435,988
Marseilles	....	1,209,064	864,031
Stettin	....	1,676,596	1,480,924
Cronstadt	....	643,927	672,181
Trieste	250,149	1,593,142	1,503,973
Jamaica	....	6,000	24,000
Leghorn	....	170,053	290,864
Odessa	....	....	109,654
Sissal	....	....	7,000
Havre	....	1,968,187	1,930,702
Liverpool	....	984,480	671,990
Elsinore	....	1,141,279	1,194,012
Borga	....	94,749	....
Kœnigsburg	....	211,414	459,112
Amsterdam	....	438,422	620,226
Malaga	....	52,059	78,158
Copenhagen	....	438,927	680,806
Naples	....	435,150	115,611
Hull, E.	....	133,206	89,148
Revel	....	....	53,709
Bilboa	....	353,854	561,187
Ancona	....	....	45,036
Abo	....	....	60,072
Riga	....	113,851	164,044
Exeter	....	107,501	....
Barcelona	....	110,560	227,457
Dunkirk	....	817,521	383,089
Danzig	....	236,020	843,867
Bordeaux	....	388,268	96,355
Laguayra	....	3,000	3,000
Civita Vecchia	....	....	142,634
Lubec	....	160,690	211,403
Corruna	....	....	67,234
Stockholm	....	96,058	110,302
Bristol	....	395,505	188,381
Alexandria	....	70,000	....
Seville	....	....	137,170
Belfast	....	98,817	....
Tarifa	....	179,348	....
Dublin	....	59,530	61,037
Venice	....	71,450	....
Pernambuco	....	....	3,000
Aarhuus	....	....	80,000
Cagliari	....	92,000	....
Nisida	....	252,832	....
Langesund	....	83,474	....
Nantes	....	99,086	....
Falmouth	....	243,116	....
Queenstown	....	106,522	....
Alexandria	....	142,378	....
Totals	818,213	54,545,104	49,949,727
Exported since January 1, 1871			55,363,317

The stock on hand at the close of the past week was 11,000 barrels.

FINANCE AND TRADE

PITTSBURGH, January 10, 1872.

The loan market still works close, and borrowers are accommodated in their immediate needs by their banks at usual rates. There is a feature in our market which seems peculiar to our city, and that is the rate of interest charged by the banks and regular bankers is not increased by a stringent money market. In the summer, when money is plenty and good paper is in demand, the rate of discount is from 7 to 10 per cent., and during the stringency of the winter months we doubt if they increase their average rate of discount. This is due, no doubt, to the large number of banking institutions with the attendant competition.

—We take from our exchanges of to-day the following quotation of bank rates for commercial paper in the various prominent cities, which shows the local rate as below their average: New York 10 to 15; Philadelphia 9 to 15; Chicago 12 to 18; Boston 7 to 10; Louisville, 10 to 12; St. Louis 10 to 15; Cincinnati 10 to 15.

—The justice of our remarks on the redemption of the National currency is shown in its condition, and we might sustain our *wise saws* by any amount of modern instances.

That there is no practical relief to the public without considerable expense is seen in the fact that it costs, besides express charges, from 1 to 2 per cent. in New York on mutilated currency, where each bank has a redemption agency. The agency at Washington is only available for National Banks, and costs them the loss of interest on an amount equal to 1 per cent. of their capital stock. What we ask is some legislation that will place the National currency on the same basis, as to redemption, as the legal tenders. As the banks are taxed at the rate of 1 per cent. a year on their circulation, for the purpose of replacing new notes, it could certainly be done without expense to the Department.

The people have long felt the necessity of some plan by which to relieve themselves of worn out or mutilated fractional currency. The arrangement agreed upon between the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General will be welcome to a long-suffering public, which has resigned itself to the miseries of dirt and rags as a circulating medium. The Postoffice will hereafter receive mutilated currency, when not more than two-fifths of a note are missing, at its par value, for stamps and envelopes. The Treasury agrees to redeem this currency for the Postoffice Department when presented in sums exceeding five dollars. Now make as liberal provision for National notes and we will be satisfied.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110⅛	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112	111⅞	111⅞
10-40s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
New 5s	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
Gold	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	108⅞
United States 6s of 1881	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅛
United States 10-40s	109⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	109⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111⅞
Union Pacific Railroad	....
Central Pacific Railroad	....
Currency Pacifics	....

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 10, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	108⅞	109	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
Canton		74½		74½		
West'n Union Tel	70⅝	70	70⅝	70⅝		
Quicksilver		26⅛		26⅛		
Pacific Mail	54⅝	54⅝	55	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
Adams Express		90⅛		90⅛		
Wells Fargo Ex		58		58		
American Express		59⅛		59⅛		
United States Ex		63		62½		
New York Central	95⅜	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅜	95⅜
N. Y. Central scrip		91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Erie	35⅛	35⅛	36	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛
Reading	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
Michigan Central		116⅛		116⅛		
Michigan Southern	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
Illinois Central		134		134		
Cleveland & Pitts						
Chicago & North'n	68	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
Do. preferred		91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Rock Island		107⅞	108	108	108	108
St. Paul		53⅞	54	54	54⅛	54⅛
Do. preferred		80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
Wabash	73⅛	72⅞		72⅞		72⅞
Do. preferred						
Fort Wayne		95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
Ohio and Miss'pi	46⅞	45⅞	46	46	46	46
Chicago and Alton		118		118		
Do. preferred				121		
Boston, H'ford & E		3⅛				
Harlem		114		115		
New Jersey Central		108⅞				
Union Pacific	30⅞		30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞

	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds	63	64
Do. new	63⅛	63⅞
South Carolina, July	23⅛	24⅛
South Carolina, April	20	22⅛
Missouri sixes	95⅛	95⅛

Gold carrying at 7 ℔ cent.
Money 7 per cent. gold.

—We have been awaiting some definite information regarding the reported placing of the new Government loan, and now give the following from the New York *Post:* The dispatches from Washington in regard to the $600,000,000 negotiation are conflicting in the morning papers, one asserting that the negotiation has been completed, and another that there have been no proposals of the kind made to the Secretary, and that the statement that such have been made is a "canard." Neither of these dispatches is correct. Mr. Jay Cooke, who is now in this city, informed us this morning that as early as December 21 he received from his London house, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., a proposition from the Rothschilds, acting with his house, to negotiate for the United States Government $600,000,000 of the new bonds, one-half being the 5 per cents. and the remainder the 4½ per cents; that the proposition was submitted to the Secretary, who now has it under consideration; that an essential condition of the proposition is that the interest on the greater part of the $600,000,000, all, we believe, except $100,000,000, shall be made payable in London. The Secretary cannot, of course, accept that part of the proposition in regard to paying the interest abroad without further legislation, and it may take some time to effect the same. It is known that the Secretary favors paying the interest abroad, and if Congress sees fit to authorize the same the main obstacle to the negotiation will be overcome. These are substantially the facts as the matter now stands.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	59⅝	Lehigh Valley R. R.	61
Phila. and Erie	25⅞	North Penn'a R. R.	56⅛
Lehigh Navigation	40	Camden and Amboy	128
Catawissa	46⅜	Schuylkill Navigat'n	16⅛
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	46	Reading	56⅞

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market continues dull, being entirely devoid of animation, dealers being wide apart in their views and not disposed to make satisfactory terms. The good time so long expected has been further postponed. Prices remain as last quoted. The market certainly presents a very demoralized appearance.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were: Spot 10⅜c; January 10⅜c; S. O. all year 10⅜c; B. O., all year 13c. Parker's........$3 80. Foster's........$3 90 ℔ bbl.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to quote. We quote as as follows: Spot 22½c; January 22½c; February 22⅝c; March 23⅛c, for New York and Philadelphia delivery.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 10.—The market opened yesterday quiet and firm, with holders very positive in their demands. A slight advance was accomplished, which was held to the close. Following are the

SALES:

500 bbls upper road, spot	3 77½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 80
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 85
5,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 90
1,000 bbls upper road, regular	3 90
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O., first quarter	3 82½
3,000 bbls upper road, S. O., first quarter	3 80½

NEW YORK, January 10.—Crude in bulk is offered at easier figures, and at the concessions there is more energy, and sale reported of 10,000 barrels at 13c for refined. Refined continues very dull and as no sales have been made the quotations must be regarded as nominal at 23¼a23½c. Case oil is quiet and held at 28½a29c. Philadelphia delivery—It is difficult to give fair figures as no business of consequence is reported; for short delivery refined about 22½ a22¾; for prompt delivery a sale of 1,000 bbls for April at 23½c.

OIL CITY, January 10.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower road held at $4 05a4 10; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $4 25a4 30.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Market quiet; S. W. 22½a22¾c; crude, 12c; cases 27c; February 22¾c; March 23⅛c; April 23⅜c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TIDIOUTE, January 10.—Market firm at $3 90.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—January 22a22½c; February 22⅝c; March 23⅛c; crude 12c.

PLEASANTVILLE, January 10.—Market quiet and dull at $3 90.

OIL CITY, January 10.—Market quiet at $4 25a4 30.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Refined 23⅜c; crude 13c on spot.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 10.—Market quiet and firm at about $3 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 10.—Market dull and quiet at $4 05.

ROUSEVILLE, January 10.—Market quiet and firm at $4 10.

TITUSVILLE, January 10.—Market quiet and inactive; $3 70 asked.

THE HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

January 6.—The market is very firm for all sorts, with an improved demand from consumers. Sales 200 bales 1871's at from 50 to 72c, according to quality; 250 do 1870's 25a35c, and 150 do 1869's from 15c to 20c, closing very strong.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	520
Receipts corresponding week 1871	972
Receipts corresponding week 1870	1,264
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	21,980
Total receipts for same period in 1870	34,919
Total receipts for same period in 1869	30,244
Exports clearances for the week	12
Total exports since September 1, 1871	1,958
Imports for the week	71
Total imports since September 1, 1871	2,276

Printing Cloths.

The *Providence Journal* says: Market firm and quiet. The following are the sales for the week:

5,000 pieces, 56x60, 6⅜c, light weight, on hand.
25,000 pieces, 56a60, 5⅞c, standards, January, February and March.
1,100 pieces, 64x64, 7⅜c, seconds on hand.
2,100 pieces, 64a64, 7⅜c, seconds on hand.
15,000 pieces, 64a64, 7⅝c, extra, on hand.
30,000 pieces, 64x64, 7⅝c, January, February and March.
10,000 pieces, 68x72, 35 inches for January, private terms.
15,000 pieces, 72x76, 35 inches, 5 yards to the ℔, private terms.

103,200 pieces.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1872.

Below will be found our report of the live stock market for the week ending this evening:

Cattle.

At the close of last week's report we remarked that the market was slow, with a fair supply of cattle offering, and selling at figures about ¼c lower than they commanded the week previous. On Thursday the market opened up with a supply on sale fully up to, if not a little greater than the demand, and as buyers were not disposed to buy heavily, unless sellers would concede to lower prices, trade ruled but moderately active, and closed in the evening with several lots unsold. During Friday the receipts were heavy, and advices were received by dealers from New York reporting that the market again inclined downward, with prices about ¼c lower. Under this influence and feeling, trade was slow during the day, it taking sellers and buyers to make a bargain, as buyers wanted further concessions, which in most cases they obtained. On Saturday but little was done in the way of trade, as most of the dealers had left for the east, though there yet remained several loads unsold; some of these were taken to Allegheny for retail and the balance held over. The receipts this week up till Tuesday were fair, and the market opened up with cattle selling slow at about last week's prices. Not much was done, as the principal dealers had not arrived from eastern markets. To-day, hower, there was an increased attendance of buyers, all the eastern markets being fully represented. The receipts were rather heavy and the market weak on the common grades which are in greatest supply. Very few strictly prime cattle have been on sale, and while they have sold pretty well, and for better prices relatively than more common grades, yet we think at this writing they are not selling as well as last week. If the arrivals during the balance of the week, a further decline of them would certainly occur, as at present the inquiry seems to be for the better grades of cattle. Common cattle, some of the sellers say are selling slow at prices from ⅛ to ¼c lower than last week; on prime not much change.

Following are the prices ruling for the different grades. Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 pounds steers, $6a6 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25a5 50; common to medium, 1,00 to 1,100, $4 25a5 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00a4 25; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 75a4 25.

Hogs.

At the time of closing last week's report, we remarked that the market was active, with light receipts on sale, and hogs selling at prices fully ⅛c higher than they commanded the week previous. On Thursday it again opened up with a light supply on sale up with a fair demand ruling for all grades, and all the offerings changed hands. On Friday and Saturday the receipts were again light, and consisted principally of hogs of the more common grades, very few strictly prime offering. Sales were made during the day of most of the offerings at prices from $4 55 to $4 75 for Yorkers, and $5 30 for strictly prime, the market closing firm. This week the market opened up firm with but few hogs on sale, particularly of the best grades and the market became somewhat excited, prices running as high as $5 40 ℔ 100 ℔s for prime Philadelphia, an advance of 15c since the close of last week. On Tuesday the receipts were more free and the market under this influence slower though without change in prices. To-day, however the market is weak and prices fully 15c ℔ 100 ℔s lower than on Monday—$5 25 being about the top of the market. If the arrivals continue free dealers anticipate a further decline, as the advance was caused by a light supply. Following are the rates current for the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $5 15a5 25; good to prime Philadelphia 225 to 250 ℔s, $5 00; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 ℔s, $4 55a4 65; rough and common $4 50.

Sheep.

The sheep market since our last report has been remarkably good, much better than dealers looked for, many of them anticipating a decline, with more free arrivals. During the week closed the arrivals, while light, have been heavier than for the week preceeding, but with a fair demand; ruling prices have been sustained, and many dealers say are better. From appearances it looks as if the sheep market would rule steady for some time. The present and prospective high price of wool will undoubtedly keep a heavy supply of sheep off the market until after shearing, and there is no doubt but what the market will be good until after that time. Good sheep have sold about as fast as they arrived, the demand rather exceeding the supply. To-day, with more free receipts, it was slower, though at the close in the evening most everything was sold. Following are the rates current for the different grades of sheep: For extra, 100 to 110 ℔s, $6 75a7 00; good to prime, 85 to 99 ℔s, $6 00a6 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 ℔s, $5 25a5 75; common, 70 to 75 ℔s, $5 00; foot rot and scalawag, by the head, $1 50a2 80.

Cattle.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD					
17	22,770	6 00	17	21,660	6 00
18	19,230	5 25	22	26,290	5 25
2	2,480	5 50	12	11,650	4 50
3	2,930	4 00	12	11,920	4 50
2 bulls	1,820	2 50			
HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD					
15	22,620	6 10	21	21,600	4 40
17	16,630	4 00	16	℔ head	30 00
3	2,880	4 50	3	5,010	6 10
3	3,800	6 00	3	4,280	6 25
2	2,980	5 75			
ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD					
20 comm'n	19,920	4 00	19 comm'n	22,060	4 50
HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD					
4	4,110	5 00	17	17,550	4 00
20	19,650	4 50	54 Texas	60,450	4 25
16	[illegible]	5 50	14	16,110	5 50
2	3,38 $10 off	5 00	15	on foot	$1,090 00
54	62,730 20 off	5 25	33	35,980 $15 off	5 00
14	15,180	5 00	3	3,380	4 00
1	1,050	3 00	15	21,380 $15 off	6 00
8	10,950	5 50	7	7,200	4 25
SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD					
5	6,880	5 75	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	1,550	5 00	44	61,160	6 85
19	22,050	5 45	17	17,590	4 85
1	1,930	4 50	17	19,200	5 12
51	67,980	6 25	20	20,430	4 50
20	21,180	4 25	40	42,520	5 15
1	1,030	4 75	2	2,000	4 62
2	2,350	3 75	2	2,100	4 50
5	5,600	4 20	35	42,450	5 70
3	4,220	3 25	37	41,770	5 00

Hogs.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD					
3	1,000 rough	$4 00	39	5,940	$4 70
12	2,230	4 45	105	23,930	4 70
HEDGES HUFF & CO SOLD					
230	39,910	4 85	20	6,100	5 25
46	11,360	4 70	102	28,090	5 20
113	24,840	4 75	65	13,260	4 85
62	14,180	4 85	61	9,980	4 85
45	10,640	5 12	54	11,410	4 70
61	9,980	4 65	80	16,230	4 85
22	6,100	4 45	26	5,370	4 85
19	5,260	5 00	34	10,140	5 25
31	9,120	4 50	131	25,130	4 75
22	6,300	4 50	53	13,890	5 10
31	4,370	4 80	47	6,870	4 80
56	11,700	4 60	120	24,060	4 60
ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD					
133	43,190	5 25	138	24,440	4 80
11	3,340	5 00	102	19,840	4 60
61	13,480	4 75	10	2,200	4 75
SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD					
97	31,270	5 25	86	24,940	5 37
179	53,680	5 40	13	3,160	5 10
6	1,790	5 10	76	14,420	4 75
10	3,910	4 12	7	2,500	4 00
17	6,280	5 00	7	3,200	4 60
21	7,450	5 10	9	2,440	5 50
28	6,920	4 75	11	2,460	4 75
6	2,510	4 00	31	6,640	4 75
36	10,950	4 25	19	5,020	5 05
27	8,610	4 65	42	12,600	5 20
31	9,490	4 65	82	22,910	5 20
137	28,580	4 80	11	3,730	4 25
HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD					
247	52,460	4 75	93	24,710	5 40
84	24,890	5 15	98	27,250	5 15
89	26,490	5 15	65	8,860	4 90
125	23,300	4 82	134	24,170	5 00
133	24,250	5 00	62	13,250	4 90
106	23,800	4 70	51	10,140	5 10
31	9,400	5 35	20	4,750	4 50
92	16,250	4 75	119	26,600	4 75
27	8,500	5 20	52	15,220	5 20
34	9,260	5 10	63	19,890	5 25
19	4,090	4 80	49	13,030	4 55
101	23,910	4 75	67	22,130	5 15
68	21,320	5 10	110	23,050	4 70
165	34,690	4 65	106	25,400	4 75
65	9,160	4 65	78	13,160	4 70
58	9,470	5 10	34	7,050	4 65
SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD					
64	13,390	4 85	221	22,810	4 90
109	23,850	4 85	16	2,450	5 25
87	16,730	4 75	94	24,810	4 78
102	22,420	4 75	5	3,160	3 62
30	7,650	4 90	36	22,290	4 75
43	9,340	4 60	38	28,180	4 90
180	49,444	5 25			
W NEWPORT BOUGHT					
68	15,000	4 75	17	5,280	4 65
14	2,590	4 80	151	27,430	4 70
113	22,900	4 65	109	18,340	4 80
38	8,170	4 65	261	45,860	4 65
46	10,280	4 50	17	5,160	4 50
46	10,540	4 30	67	14,600	4 50
46	16,280	4 40	38	8,450	4 50
76	13,620	4 65	37	9,850	4 20
70	9,620	4 40	93	19,460	4 40
28	7,200	3 40	8	2,560 rough	4 00
62	16,100	4 40	49	11,870	4 50
12	3,740	4 25	49	12,600	4 55
125	23,300	4 82	26	1,740	3 50
203	39,910	4 85	133	24,250	5 00
106	23,800	4 70	56	10,350	4 65
105	23,930	4 70	243	49,960	4 75
5	1,040	4 50	138	24,490	4 80
141	24,290	4 75	165	34,690	4 65
43	9,240	4 60			
JOHN F. REYENTHALER BOUGHT					
84	24,550	5 25	93	27,320	5 05
89	24,810	5 20	73	24,310	5 25
86	27,210	5 15	20	6,420	5 12
47	12,650	5 15	10	2,850	5 20
49	11,870	4 50	331	92,490	5 25
179	53,680	5 40	96	27,150	5 15
249	52,450	4 75	103	24,260	4 90
32	9,850	5 40	145	39,830	5 25
42	12,600	5 20	106	25,400	4 75
101	22,910	4 75	237	50,750	4 62
21	5,450	5 00	180	40,480	5 25
H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT					
11	3,160	5 00	115	33,140	5 10
84	22,291	5 05	3	1,160	4 90
120	28,180	4 90	6	1,700	5 00
23	6,380	5 00	15	4,460	5 25
133	39,780	5 20	87	20,760	5 00
7	2,000	4 75	25	7,380	5 25
25	6,860	5 25	50	14,240	5 20
53	15,280	5 25	13	4,030	5 25
59	14,920	5 10	22	5,980	5 20
20	6,920	5 00	69	19,960	5 20
9	2,730	5 20	7	1,920	5 10
82	24,020	5 10	131	25,510	4 87
97	31,270	5 25	150	46,000	5 40
102	28,090	5 20	93	24,710	5 40
133	43,190	5 25	20	6,100	5 25
16	5,120	5 20	34	10,140	5 25
11	3,450	5 25	11	3,340	5 00
12	3,080	5 12	67	22,130	5 15
89	25,010	5 25	8	2,050	5 00
82	22,910	5 20	6	1,880	5 15

Sheep.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD					
10		$25 00	508	49,000	$6 75
181	18,040	7 00			
SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD					
168	15,350	5 50	90	7,410	6 00
8	per head.	5 00	167	15,550	6 40
171	15,600	5 90	95	8,080	6 35
154	14,230	6 40	139	13,670	6 75
HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD					
20	2,100	6 70	162	17,270	7 00
178	17,230	7 00	174	16,650	7 00
19	1,710	6 50			
HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD					
74	8,070	7 10	177	15,080	5 75
32	2,700	6 15	66	9,230	7 40
ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD					
96	7,620	5 75			
SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD					
187	16,120	5 87	358	31,710	5 65
160	15,680	6 55	193	12,890	4 75
156	12,440	5 70	131	12,920	6 80
69	5,610	5 50	48	4,410	6 50
183	16,440	6 50	182	15,110	6 00
161	14,530	6 50	141	16,210	6 95
193	16,220	6 15			
H. ERISMAN BOUGHT					
317	30,540	6 35	179	1,105	6 40
183	17,440	5 90	72	9,181	7 00
104	8,870	5 50	256	25,710	6 20
192	16,920	5 90	95	7,100	5 25
224	22,590	6 40	61	4,510	4 00
191	14,320	6 00	229	19,500	6 25
66	9,220	7 30	32	2,700	6 15
187	16,130	7 87	358	31,700	5 65
193	16,390	6 25	177	15,080	5 37
74	8,470	7 10	90	7,910	6 00
167	1,550	6 40	171	15,600	5 90
59	9,560	6 55	805	78,390	6 90
275	23,750	6 35	88	7,430	6 40
131	12,930	6 80	161	14,530	6 50
318	31,020	6 75	171	16,170	6 15
448	41,250	6 20	195	19,070	6 40
188	18,140	6 30	500	51,440	6 65
368	33,560	6 15	344	32,820	5 90

ALLEGHENY RETAIL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 8, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Stock Yards foot up some 45 cars. In addition to these there were large droves from Washington, Greene and Butler counties, making in all some 1,200 head of cattle at the different yards ready for the market this morning. The capacity of the different feeders of stock was this week taxed to the utmost. More cattle were coming and reported for this market than during the summer and fall months, when cattle are usually very plenty. At Gray's, Heyl's and Hunter's feed yards no room could be had for stock, and recourse was had to the sale yards, in which several lots of cattle were fed.

That the run of stock was unexpectedly large is, to say the least, true, as all the regular dealers had a full supply from Chicago—some 25 cars—about sufficient to supply the market with an ordinary run of outside cattle. But the receipts by rail proved much larger than expected, as also did those driven in from the country. The quality of the cattle, as might be supposed from the number offering, was a variety, in fact all grades and kind, in sufficient quantity to suit any buyer. The market opened up this morning with fully 1,100 cattle on sale, and the buyers seeing the supply was unusually large, and well knowing that no difficulty would be experienced in getting stock, were very slow about purchasing. The market ruled slow from the commencement to the close, and cattle sold dull at prices from ¼ to ½c lower than had ruled the week previous, and even at the concession sales of the lower grades of stock seemed hard to make. Such stock as cows and common cattle, of which kind there was a superabundance, sold very slow, and where last week they were taken readily, this week buyers would not look at them, as they knew better grades would sell cheap to-day. The butchers purchased very liberal, many of them purchasing two weeks' cattle. On this account the market ruled a little better than many thought it would, but still the supply was so largely in excess of the demand that it was impossible for cattle to sell up to last week's prices. A good many of the drovers withdrew their cattle from the market and sent them over to East Liberty.

Following are some of the sales as made by dealers:

M. Kraus sold 1 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 00 to $6 50 ℔ hundred ℔s.

Samuel Trueman sold 2 load Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 25 to $6 25 per hundred ℔s.

James Hunter sold 17 head Chicago cattle at figures from $5 40 to $6 15 ℔ hundred ℔s. Also, 19 head Ohio cattle at figures from $4 25 to $5 25, and 7 head Washington county stock, bulls, cows, etc., from $2 75 to $4 25.

J. Lobeman sold 27 head Ohio cattle at prices from $5 00 to $6 00 ℔ hundred ℔s.

Carr & McAllister sold 60 head Ohio and Greene county cattle at figures ranging from $4 50 to $6 50 ℔ hundred ℔s.

Davis & Co., sold 43 head Greene county Pennsylvania stock bulls, stags, cows, etc., a mixed lot, at prices ranging from $3 00 to $5 00 ℔ hundred ℔s.

E. Katz sold 20 head Chicago cattle from $5 45 to $6 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 40 head cattle at prices we have failed to get.

J. Shamberg sold 39 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

S. Lowenthal sold 8 head country stock at figures from $4 00 to $5 00.

Smith & Moonshine sold 26 head Washington county stock at figures from $5 00 to $6 50.

Stroud & Perrine sold 2 head bulls from 4 to 4½c ℔ ℔.

James Hamlin retailed 36 head Washington county cattle at figures from $4 50 to $6 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

Orr & Williams retailed 22 head Ohio stock on commission.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 87 head Chicago and Ohio stock at figures from $5 50 to $7 00 ℔ 100 ℔s.

S. Lowenstein sold 20 head Greene county stock at figures from $3 25 to $5 00 ℔ 100 ℔s.

Jacob & S. Needy sold 3 loads Ohio cattle at figures from $6 00 to $7 00 ℔ 100 ℔s.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 65 head Western and Pennsylvania stock from $4 50 to $6 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

Marks & Bro. sold 4 loads Western stock at prices ranging from $5 00 to $7 00 ℔ 100 ℔s.

Keefer & Byer sold 34 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

M. Varner sold 1 load Chicago cattle from $5 00 to $6 50.

P. Hartman sold 20 head Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 50 to $5 60 ℔ cwt.

Rothschild & Zeigler sold three loads Chicago cattle at figures from $5 to $7 ℔ cwt.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was the smallest of the season. While the demand was small and almost entirely local, yet the supply was so exceedingly light that prices were very good and the market brisk. So far as we could learn there were but two lots of sheep on sale, and even one of these could not be said to be on the market, having been bought on the road. Most of the butchers who could do so, kept from buying.

Jacob Rinn sold 50 head Washington county sheep at prices from $6 50 to $7 00.

James Hunter sold a small lot of sheep at $6 00 ℔ head.

P. Tesh bought a lot on the road at terms we could not learn.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale footed up about 500 and almost entirely in the hands of the regular dealers. The market ruled active, and we believe most of the hogs on sale were sold at prices ranging from $4 75 to $5 00 ℔ 100 ℔s.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather to-day is bright and cheering over head, but disgustingly muddy under feet. But why complain? It may be worse to-morrow. The rivers continue in good navigable order, there being plenty of water for steamers of ordinary draft. Little ice is now running out, and the prospects seem fair for another rise. The receipts of grain, produce, &c., by river are heavy, which will have the effect of removing the load thrown upon railways during the suspension of navigation. This will enable the roads to call in their outstanding cars, and in the future to carry freight "on time"—a fact which will be very gratifying to merchants and manufacturers. We have few changes to note in markets to-day, prices in every department ruling uniform. The market, generally, shows signs of improvement, and all changes in prices will be found carefully noted below. The prices given are wholesale unless otherwise noted.

ASHES—We are reported sales at the following figures: Soda ash, refined, 4⅛a4⅜c; common 4a4⅛c; potash 9⅝a10c; pearls 10⅝a11c ℔ ℔. Demand fair.

APPLES—Prime winter apples find ready sale at $4 25 to $4 75 per bbl; common $3a3 50. Receipts 479 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair demand at 60a65c per gallon for choice; medium to common 50a55c.

BEANS—Prices are a shade lower, and we quote prime navy at $2 00a2 50 per bushel. There is a good demand.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is quite an active demand, and we are reported sales at $9 00a9 50 ℔ barrel.

BROOM CORN—Receipts heavy and market dull. We quote at 7a10c ℔ ℔.

BROOMS—Following are the ruling figures: Fancy $4 50; No. 1. $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-℔ cans $1 50 per doz; [illegible] Banner $1 to, [illegible] per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER—The supply is on the increase, but the market cannot be called active. We are reported sales choice table butter at 23@25c per ℔; common to medium 15@20c. Receipts 47 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Sugar-cured hams 13½a14c; sugar-cured shoulders 8⅜c; plain do 7½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 9c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 17c; mess pork $15 00; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 10c; buckets 11a11½c; spiced pigs' feet $2 50 per keg. There is a moderate trade demand. Receipts of bacon 1,110 pieces.

CIDER—XXX $12 per bbl; extra cured $8a10.

CHEESE—Receipts 37 boxes. There is a moderate demand at the following quotations: New York Goshen 16a16½c; Ohio do 15a15½c; Ohio factory 14a14½c; dairy 13a13½c. Receipts 60 boxes.

CANDLES—Mould 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands at 21½a22c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries at $17 00a14 00 ℔ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00a13 00; bushel crates $4 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50a3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ℔ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts are light, and we are reported sales at 5a5½c ℔ ℔.

HOMINY—There is more inquiry, with sales at $4 75a5 25 per barrel.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—There is more inquiry, and we are reported sales dried apples at 7a8½c; peaches, bright new halves, 10a11c; old 10c; mixed 7½a8½c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c; old 8c; layer raisins, per box, $3 90; half box $2 00; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new; no old in market.

EGGS—Receipts are on the increase, and the market weak; sales good fresh at 36a38c ℔ doz; pickled 28a30c.

FLOUR—Receipts 420 bbls. Following are the ruling rates from mills and stores: National, white wheat, bbls $8 30, sacks $8 00; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $7 60, sacks $7 30; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 20, sacks $6 90. Stores—Snow Flake at $7 78 ℔ bbl; Lilly Mills $7 25; choice Minnesota $7 75, and active, with but little on the market; choice Wisconsin flours, for bakers' use, command $7 25. Rye flour, $4 50a5 50 ℔ bbl.

FEATHERS—There is an active trade demand for No 1 live geese feathers. Prices are a shade lower, with sales at 67a70c to the trade; from store 83a85c; mixed 40a60c, as per quality.

GROCERIES—Market active at unchanged prices. We quote as follows:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13⅛c, cut loaf 14⅛c; A coffee 12⅝c; B 12⅜c; Ex C 12⅛c; C 12c; C 11⅞c; C yellow 10⅝a11⅛c. P R sugars, choice 11⅛c; prime 10⅝c; good 10a11c; Cuba sugars 10a11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9⅛c; good 10c; prime 10⅜c; choice 11⅛c.

Coffee—Active and very firm at the following quotations: Fancy 26c; prime 25c; good 24c; fair 23a23½c; Java 29a30c; Laguayra 26a27c; Mocha 45c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ℔ packages, 26a28c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 60c; Perfection, 65c; White Honey 63c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 50c; Lavender 45c; common 35a40c.

New Orleans Molasses—Old crop 50c; new crop 60; Prime 55c; choice 60c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8a8⅛c; Patna 8⅛c.

Spices—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 30.

GRAIN—We give below the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	216	Corn, sacks	1,171
Oats, sacks	233	Rye, sacks	197
Barley, sacks			

There has been a slight decrease in the receipts. Prices remain unchanged and the market is dull. Wheat—Red winter, car load, $1 43a1 48; white $1 45a1 50 per bush. Oats—Mixed to fair white, car load lots, 44a46c. Corn—Shelled and ear, car load, 64a67c. Rye—Market dull; sales at 90c. Barley—Market quiet at 80a83c for spring; 87a90c for fall. The usual advance from stores on all grains.

HAY—Market dull and receipts heavy. Baled $24a28 ℔ ton.

HOPS—Sales of new '71s at 60a70c ℔ ℔; old '70s 40a44c ℔ ℔.

POULTRY—Prices nominally as follows: Dressed chickens 12a14c; turkeys 16a18c; ducks 14a16c; geese 10a11c ℔ ℔.

HUSKS—Wanted at 2½a2¾c.

HONEY—We are reported sales at 25a30c ℔ ℔.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ℔ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00 ℔ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra 83a85c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 88a90c.

LIME—Perrysburg white $2 00a2 25 ℔ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Easton $1 75.

MILL FEED—Following are the mill rates: Middlings $1 80a2 00 ℔ cwt; seconds $1 45a1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $2 00; corn meal $1 50 ℔ cwt. These are the wholesale rates for a prime article; inferior lots may be had cheaper.

MINCE MEAT—There is a fair demand for the various brands in the market, which are held at 13c ℔ ℔.

ONIONS—Dull sale, and prices not quotable.

POTATOES—Receipts increasing. Sales of prime peachblows at 75a80c ℔ bushel.

RAGS—There is a fair inquiry at 4a4½c ℔ ℔.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ¼-℔ cans at $1 50; ½-℔ $1; 1-℔ $6 ℔ doz.

SEEDS—There is little demand at present, though sales are made of clover seed at $6 00a6 25, first hands; store $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 00a3 50; flaxseed $1 80.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ℔ ℔.

VENISON—Saddles at 16a20c ℔ ℔; 10a12c ℔ ℔, gross weight.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95ca$1 00; proof rectified $1 05a1 10; rye and corn $1 60a1 65 ℔ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00a8 00 as to age.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

January 9.—There was a sufficient rise in the river early in the week to let out a fleet of coalboats and a portion of this has reached the city. Pittsburgh was held at 15c per bushel, afloat, but dealer refused to pay more than 14c, and this will, no doubt, be the price of the present run. The retail prices were reduced to 18a20c per bushel, delivered to consumers, for Pittsburgh.

Coal is selling at Louisville at 14c per bushel, afloat.

January 6.—The trade is still unsettled and prices nominal. Youghiogheny 22c; Cannel 22c; Gas Coke 12c at yards, 14c delivered; Hard Foundry 18@20c delivered.

LOUISVILLE.

January 6.—The market is quiet. Dealers quote as follows: Kentucky coals —c; Render —c ℔ bush; Beaver dam —c; Pine Hill, No 1, 20c; Pittsburgh coal 20c; Indiana coal 20c; anthracite, egg size, $12 ℔ ton; nut size $11.

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ℔ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ℔ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ℔ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ℔ keg	6 00

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather is bright and spring-like, but we have little faith in its continuance. Navigation is still open to steamers, and large amounts of merchandise are daily arriving and departing at our wharves. With the exception of a few changes in drugs, chemicals, broom corn and nails, the markets are unchanged. Business is generally reported fair for the season. Below we give a carefully corrected list of the markets, referring the reader to the columns of the COMMERCIAL for reliable business houses.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

BROWN COTTONS.			
Anchor A	12½c	Idaho	12 c
Eagle	12½c	Duquesne	11½c
Conewago	12 c	Magnolia	10½c
PRINTS.			
Merrimacks	11½@ c	Richmond	11½@ c
Spragues	11½@ c	Pacifics	11½@ c
Americans	11½@ c	Mourning	11 @ c
Conestoga	11½@ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	12 @ c		
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	15	Glasgow	13½
Bates	15		
DELAINES.			
Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		
TICKINGS.			
Whitaker	40c	Conestoga Medal	22c
Portsmouth	33c	Pennsylvania	18c
Roanoke	28c		

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	70@ 73
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Louisville Navy	70@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 33
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheel'g stogies	10½@11½

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January, 11, 1872.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ℔ dozen	$ 4 00
Shaker " 2, "	3 50
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 00
Round Hurl "	3 50
Plain Hurl	2 50
Western common	2 25
Broom corn, prime ℔ ton	$200
Broom corn, common, ℔ ton	100@120
Broom handles, ℔ 1,000	20@200
Swallow brooms, ℔ dozen	5 00

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	℔ doz.		℔ doz.
Peaches, 2 ℔s	$2 25@2 50	Plums, 2 ℔s	$ 3 50
Peaches, 3 ℔s	3 25@3 50	Lima beans, 2 ℔	3 25
Tomatoes, 2 ℔s	1 75@1 80	String be's, 2 ℔	2 50
Tomatoes, 3 ℔s	2 10@2 30	Succotash, 2 ℔s	3 00
Green corn, 2 ℔	2 25@2 60	Lobsters, 1 ℔	2 50
Green peas, 2 ℔	2 75@3 00	Lobsters, 2 ℔s	3 25
Strawber's, 2 ℔	3 50@3 00	Cove oys's, 1 ℔	1 40@1 50
Blackbr's, 2 ℔s	2 50	Cove oys's, 2 ℔s	2 50
Raspber's, 2 ℔s	3 50	Spic'd oys, 1 ℔	1 75
Whortlebr, 2 ℔s	2 50	Spic'd oys, 2 ℔s	2 50
2℔ pine apples	3 25	Pickled oys, qt	4 25
Pears, 2 ℔s	3 00	Br'dy peach, qt	4 50
Cherries, 2 ℔s	3 00		

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

The following are the card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

French Crackers	18	Lemon Biscuit	12½
Aerated Crackers	9	Fruit Biscuit	12½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Scotch Biscuit	12½
Boston ToastCrackers	7½	Ginger Snaps	13
Rafters "	7	Spiced Jumbles	13
Milk Biscuit, extra	12	Sugar Jumbles	14
Soda "	7½	Lemon Snaps	14
Butter "	7½	Almond Snaps	14
Oyster "	7½	Ginger Cakes	12
N.Y.Water "	7	Orange Cakes	13
Water "	7	Strawberry Cakes	14
Extra Pilot	7	Honey Biscuit	13
Pilot	5	Cream Crackers	24
Cracker Meal	7	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Cracker Meal, ℔ doz	1 00	Graham Boston Bisc't	9
Sugar Crackers	10	Oat Meal Cakes	10
Wine Crackers	10		

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	℔ ℔ net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 ℔ sheets, (or 1 ℔ to square foot)	36c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	39c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	42c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	39c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	42c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	39c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	34c
Bolt Copper	36c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	36c
Copper Bottoms (5 ℔ cent. off)	40c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent	42c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	41@42c
Polished Copper, O'Neill's patent, sheathing size	39@40c
Brass kettles, 5c ℔ ℔ off, for 500 ℔s and over	55c

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.			
Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	39@41c
Oak sole, heavy	35@41c	Oak harness, count'y	33@37c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c	Bridle, fair, ℔ doz	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	29@35c	Band leather, ℔ ℔	39@42c
Red sole B A mid	31@33c	Hand leather, ℔ ℔	38@42c
Red sole B A heavy	31@33c	Waxed calf	$1 35@1 55
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax kip	90c@$1 15
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Wax'd uppper, ℔ ℔	23@26c
Saddler's skirting	43@45c	No. 1 pad skins, ℔ doz	$5 50@6 50
Black bridle, ℔ doz	$50@55		
HIDES.			
Green salted, all weights	11 @11½c	Green salt calf	17 @19 c
Green butchers' hides, cow &steer	7 @8 c	Green butch's do	14 @16 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22
OIL AND TALLOW.			
Pure Labrador Straits, ℔ gal	80c	Bank Oil	65c
Straits, best	70c	Tallow	8@8½c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 00	$5 75	$8 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	5 50	6 25	8 50
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 75	6 50	10 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		7 00	12 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 20		7 50	14 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		7 75	14 50
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		8 25	15 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 50	16 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		9 25	18 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		10 00	19 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		12 00	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		14 00	23 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			24 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			26 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			28 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			30 00

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT.

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

UNPLANED LUMBER.	
Clear, ℔ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00
PLANED LUMBER.	
First common, ℔ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	43 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00
SHINGLES AND LATH.	
No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 00
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	88	$1 00
Proof rectified	105	1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	200
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 75
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown,"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		50@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 0

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	$5 50 ℔ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ℔ case.
Potash—50 cases	6 50 ℔ case.
Less quantity	7 50 ℔ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	5½c ℔ ℔.
Less quantity	6½c ℔ ℔.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3½c ℔ ℔.
Less quantity	3½c ℔ ℔.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3 c ℔ ℔.
Less quantity	3½c ℔ ℔.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6½c ℔ ℔.
Less quantity	7 c ℔ ℔.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ℔ ℔.
Less quantity	2 c ℔ ℔.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ℔ ℔.
Less quantity	4 c ℔ ℔.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ℔ ℔.
Muriatic acid	3½c ℔ ℔.
Nitric acid	15c ℔ ℔.
Chloride calcium	2½c ℔ ℔.
Pure alumina	10c ℔ ℔.
Salt	$2 00 ℔ bbl.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ℔

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 10.—Wheat unchanged; extra $1 56½; No 1 white $1 52½; amber $1 46a1 47. Corn firm at 53½a54c. Oats firm at 41a42c. Clover seed in demand at $6 25.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		Magne cal ℔	75 @ 1 40
Acetic ℔	17 @ 20	—Carb ℔	35 @ 45
Citric ℔	1 06 @ 1 10	Manna S F ℔	97
Oxalic ℔	38	Morph sul ℔	5 00
Tartaric ℔	70 @ 72	Nutm No 1 ℔	1 32
Alcohol, gall	2 00 @ 2 25	*Oil.*	
Aloes.		Bergamot ℔	6 30 @ 6 60
Cape ℔	16	—Castor ℔	21 @ 23
Socot ℔	85	—Cinnam ℔	3 88
Am. Carb ℔	24 @ 25	—Cloves ℔	2 12
—Aqua ℔	12 @ 14	Cod liver gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Annotta ℔	75 @ 80	Lemon ℔	5 80 @ 6 00
Ashes ℔		Linseed gall	78 @ 88
—Soda ℔	4½@ 5½	Neats f gall	1 25 @ 1 60
Bal. Copa ℔	1 00	Olive gall	1 75 @ 2 00
Bay Rum, gal	3 75 @ 4 30	—quarts doz	6 62 @ 10 00
Bark.		—pints doz	3 50 @ 3 75
Cassia ℔	54	Origan ℔	80 @ 1 75
Cinch r'd ℔	1 50 @ 1 60	Pepper't ℔	4 80 @ 5 00
" Pale ℔	80 @ 85	Rosemary ℔	1 50 @ 2 00
" Com ℔	45 @ 55	Sassafras ℔	1 25 @ 1 30
Black Lead.		Sperm gall	2 40 @ 2 50
American ℔	5 @ 6	Tanners gall	63 @ 75
East Ind ℔	11 @ 12	Whale gall	1 02 @ 1 10
German ℔	7 @ 9	Winteg'n ℔	6 50
Blue Mass ℔	60	Opium Ty ℔	6 35
Blue Vitr ℔	13½@ 14½	Pl Paris bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
Borax ref ℔	36 @ 38	*Potass.*	
Brims roll ℔	4½@ 5½	Bichrom ℔	34 @ 36
—Flor Sul ℔	5½@ 6	Chlorate ℔	60 @ 65
Calomel A ℔	1 32	Iodide ℔	9 50
—English ℔	1 62	Putty ℔	4½@ 5½
Camp ref ℔	85 @ 90	Quin sulp oz	2 62
Canthar's ℔	2 60	Rosin ℔	7 00 @ 9 00
Cham. Ger ℔	47	*Root.*	
—Roman ℔	45	Gentian ℔	14
Chlorof'm ℔	1 60	Gingr E I ℔	21
Cloves ℔	26	" Jamca ℔	30
Cochineal ℔	94 @ 98	Ipecac pow ℔	2 38
Con lye case	5 75 @ 6 00	Jalap pow ℔	90
Copp'ras ℔	2½@ 3½	Liquorice ℔	15 @ 18
Cream Tar ℔	45 @ 47	Rhub E I ℔	1 60 @ 2 00
Cubebs ℔	28	Sars Hon ℔	51 @ 55
Cudbear ℔	25 @ 45	Senega ℔	1 89
Emery En ℔	10 @ 12	Valeri En ℔	52
Et Nit sps ℔	40 @ 44	" Germ ℔	35
—Sulph ℔	72 @ 75	Sal Ammo ℔	14 @ 16
Ext Logw ℔	12 @ 12½	—Epsom ℔	3½@ 5
—Liq Cala ℔	53 @ 55	—Soda ℔	3½@ 4
—Italian ℔	36	*Seed.*	
—Sicily ℔	25	Canary ℔	8½@ 9
Fustic chi ℔	3 @ 4	Hemp ℔	8½@ 9
Galls Alep ℔	39 @ 41	Cardamn ℔	4 25
Gum.		Mustard ℔	18 @ 22
Arabic sts ℔	38 @ 45	Senna Al ℔	30
" White ℔	55 @ 65	" E In ℔	24
Myrrh T'k ℔	67	*Soda.*	
Shellac ℔	43 @ 47	Bi Carb ℔	6½@ 7
Trag s'rts ℔	45 @ 60	Soap Cast ℔	16 @ 19
" Flake ℔	90 @ 1 30	—Cast wh ℔	24 @ 27
Hoffm's A ℔	46	Sugar L'd ℔	32
Indigo Ma ℔	1 35 @ 1 40	Turp sps gall	80 @ 90
—Span fl't ℔	1 40 @ 1 50	*Varnish.*	
Iodine res ℔	13 20	Copal gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Junip Ber ℔	7 @ 11	Japan gall	90 @ 1 35
Log Chipd ℔	3 @ 4	Damar gall	2 00 @ 2 70
Mace ℔	2 00	Ven Red ℔	3½@ 4½
Madder ℔	19 @ 21		

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 3 8-10c, card rates, net.

Nails	$4 25 card rate, net
Iron wedges	5½c ℔ ℔ net
Nail rods, "Benzon"	7½c ℔ ℔ net
	Discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts	60, 10 and 5 ℔ cent. off net
Plow bolts	20 and 10
Stove bolts	10 and 5
Machine and square head bolts	40, 10 and 5
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	40, 10 and 5

Square and hexagon nuts and washers. 5½c ℔ ℔ off 1 cent ℔ ℔ extra for less than 1 keg of each size.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4c; ⅞ and ⅞ in. diam., 4½c; ⅝ in. diam., 4½c ℔ ℔.

Skein bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more 3½ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam. 8½c; ½ in. diam. 9½c.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ℔ ℔, over above.

Screw Hook and Eye Hinge, ⅝ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅝ in. diam. 11c; ⅜ in. diam. 13c ℔ ℔ net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c ℔ ℔; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ℔ ℔ net.

Strap and T hinges	20@7½ ℔ cent off.
Screw hitching rings	$6 25 ℔ 100
Duck nest tuyere irons	$13 50 ℔ doz. net.
Cast iron washers	3½c ℔ ℔
Bridge and roof bolts—	
1 to 2½ in. diam. over 8 feet long	℔ ℔. 4½c
1 to 2½ in. from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2½ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	5½c
⅝, ⅜ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long	6c
⅝, ⅜ and ⅞ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	6½c

WAGON HARDWARE,

Embracing novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end	40c cts ℔ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	55c ℔ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	80c ℔ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	90c ℔ set of 8 bolts.

5c ℔ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ⅜. All lengths made.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	16c
Single tree irons, ℔ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ℔ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ℔ set	50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ℔ set	53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¾ inch wide, ℔ set	55c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	13½c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each	35c
Wrought rub iron, each	10c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each	12c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 10 ℔ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch to clinch, ℔ 1,000 net	$14 net.
Wagon box staples, to rivet on, ℔ 1,000	10 50 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	4½c net.
Neck yoke eyes, with ⅜ inch rings	7½c net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1½ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ℔ ℔	4½
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ℔ ℔	9½
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths	11½
Wagon rivets in 5 ℔s, paper boxes, ℔ ℔ ex	2
Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1½, 2, and 2½ inch wide, same price ℔ ℔ as band iron	
Wagon and hinge nails, ℔ ℔ net	15
Thimble Skeins, 40 and 10 ℔ cent. off list.	
Coupling plates Double tree plates	℔ ℔ 7½ net
Tongue tree plates Neck yoke	℔ ℔ 8½

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.	
10d, 12d, 16d, 20d, 30d, 40d and 60d	[illegible]
8d and 9d	4 75
6d and 7d	5 00
4d and 5d, blued	5 25
3d, blued	6 00
2d, blued	7 25
3d fine, blued	7 25
2d fine, blued	8 25
10d and 30d, casing	5 25
8d and 9d casing	5 50
6d and 7d casing	5 75
10d to 30d, finishing	5 75
8d, finishing	6 00
6d, finishing	6 25
4d finishing	6 50
Clinch	6 25
Cut spikes, 3 to 6 inch	4 75

Barrel Nails.—¾ inch, $8 25; ⅞ inch, $7 50; 1 inch, $7 00; 1⅛ inch, $6 25; 1¼ inch, $6 00; 1⅜ inch, $5 50; 1½ inch, $5 25.

FLAT BAR.	
1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 8-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	4c
1½ to 6 by 1½ to 1½ inch	4 2-10c
1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ⅜ inch	4c
1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅜ inch	4 1-10c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅜	4 2-10c
HORSE SHOE.	
All sizes	5 3-10c
Nail rods	7 7-10c
HEAVY BANDS.	
3½ to 6 by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 4-10c
1½ to 3½ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 5-10c
⅞ to 1½ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	4 3-10c
⅜ to ⅜ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	5c
LIGHT BANDS.	
3 to 6 by 3-10 to No. 12	4 8-10
1½ to 2½ 3-10 to No. 12	5 00
1 to 1½ by 3-10 to No. 12	5 4-10
⅜ to ⅞ by 3-10 to No. 12	6 00
HOOPS.	
2½ to 3 inch	5 1-10
3½ to 4½ "	5 3-10
1¾ to 2 "	5 3-10
1⅜ to 1 11-10 inch	5 6-10
1⅛ to 1¼ "	5 9-10
1 "	6 3-10
⅞ "	6 8-10
¾ "	7 8-10
⅝ "	7 8-10
½	8 3-10
ROUNDS AND SQUARES.	
1 to 1⅞ inch	3 8-10c
2 to 2⅜ inch	4 1-10c
3 to 3⅜ inch	4 3-10c
3⅜ to 4 inch	4 8-10c
⅜ to ⅞ inch	4 c
⅜ to 9-16 inch	4 2-10c
⅜ to 7-16 inch	4 5-10c
⅜ inch	4 6-10c
5-16 inch	5 c
¼ inch	5 4-10c
3-16 inch	7 4-10c
OVAL IRON.	
⅞ to 1⅛ inch	4 4-10c
⅜ to ¾ inch	4 6-10c
⅜ inch	4 8-10c
⅜ inch	5 4-10c
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	
⅞ to 1⅛ inch	4 7-10
⅜ to ¾ inch	5 2-10
⅜ inch	5 9-10
⅜ inch	7 4-10
Fluted and star lightning rod	5 8 10
Wagon box iron, ¾ and ⅞	5 9-10

	Boiled.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 14	5 1-10	...	...
" " 15 to 20	5 3-10	...	...
" " 21 to 24	5 5-10	...	...
" " 25 to 26	5 8-10	...	...
" " 27	5 6-10	...	...

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ ℔ extra.

TANK IRON.	
3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inches thick	5 2-10
Boiler Plate	7
Heads not flanging	6 2-10
Heads flanging	8
Plow Slabs	6
Plow Wings	6 5-10
RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.	
1½ by ⅜, 7-16 and ⅜ inch	4 3-10
1½ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	5 3-10
1⅜, 1⅜ and 2 by ⅜ and ⅜ inch	4 3-10
1½ by ⅜ inch	4 5-10
Wagon Box Iron, all sizes	5 9-10
EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.	
Flat bars and rounds and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	1-10c
Heavy bands	3-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	4-10c
Hoops	5-10c

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rate of exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ℔ cent. for cash, if remitted within fifteen days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent No discount on bills of less than $50.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	22
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	10 @20

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	13 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 00
IC, 14x20, charcoal	11 75
I X, 14x20, charcoal	14 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 25
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 00
Pig Tin	42

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 11, 1872.

Following are the prices paid in this market for the varieties enumerated:

Common fleece	50@52c	Combing fleece	58@60c
Fine fleece	50@56c	Tub washed wool	60@65c
Unwashed wool	30@40c		

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 6, 1872.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore and blooms for December by the various railroads, taken from the daily reports of the COMMERCIAL; also, a comparison table with previous years.

RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 1869.	Dec. 1870.	Dec. 1871.
P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.	763	1,289	1,339
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	448	542	579
Penna. Central Railroad	526	477	663
Allegheny Valley Railroad	75	81	141
Western Penna R. R.	..	..	53
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. L. R. R.	..	..	60
Pitts'gh & Connellsville R. R.	45	78	179
Pittsburgh & St. Louis R. R.	..	..	60
Total, cars	1,857	2,467	3,013
Total tons	18,570	24,670	30,130

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	372	Hailman & H, m	216
Do. in Allegheny	132	Brown & Co, m	7
J. W. Porter, m	28	Bryan & Caughey, m	32
Reese, Graff & Co., m	14	Bryan & Caughey, o	9
Superior Mills, m	34	Coleman, R. & Co., m	24
Union Mills, m	22	Zug & Co. m	55
Pittsb. Forge Co., m	28	Pittsb. Forge Co., o	7
Harbaugh, M. & O. m	21	Lewis, B, D & Co, m	43
Loomis & Co., m	8	J. Wood, Sons & Co., m	25
Rodgers & B. m	10	J. Moorhead, m	50
Byers, McC. & Co., m	15	Lindsay & McC., m	13
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	42	Lewis, O. & P., m	13
Spang, C & Co, m	44	Graff, B. & Co., o	34
Various consignees, m	26	Cambria Iron Works, m	15
Total			1,339

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	67	J. W. Porter	130
Jones & Laughlins	27	J. Moorhead	167
R. Wister	38	Bryan & Caughey	59
J. Reamer	113	J. Woods, Son & Co.	37
Hailman & H	13	Lloyd & Black	10
Brown & Co	2		
Total			663

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Ore.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total.
Shoenberger, B. & Co	197	..	..	197
Hailman & H	..	..	6	6
Carnegie, K. & Co	12	..	..	12
Moorhead & Co	28	..	..	28
William Clark & Co	..	..	9	9
Brown & Co	10	..	2	12
McKnight, Porter & Co	33	..	..	33
Wilson, Glass & Co	16	..	..	16
Reese, Graff & Co	19	..	8	27
Wharton Bros	8	..	..	8
Pittsburgh Bolt Works	12	..	..	12
McKnight & Co	8	..	..	8
Zug & Co	2	..	12	14
Nimick & Co	..	14	18	32
Wm Smith	..	..	4	4
Park Bros	8	..	..	8
Bryan & Co	10	..	..	10
Pittsburgh Forge Co	5	..	..	5
J. Moorhead	..	35	23	58
Coleman, R & Co	15	..	..	15
Union Mills	..	..	7	7
Spang, C & Co	4	..	6	10
Graff, Bennett & Co	12	..	7	19
Byers, McC. & Co	4	..	..	4
Various consignees	7	2	6	15
Total	420	51	108	579
December, 1870	413	15	114	542

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Byers, M. & Co	4	Lewis, B. & Co	2
J. W. Porter	9	Dilworth, P. & Co	3
Nimick & Co	9	Brown & Co	7
J Moorhead	4	Graff, Bennett & Co	3
Various	5	Hailman & H	20
Total			60

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. Moorhead	68	Reese, Graff & Co	8
Byers, McC. & Co	9	Brown & Co	4
Lewis, O. & P	9	Anderson & Woods	15
Wm. Clarke & Co	11	McKnight, P. & Co	4
H. Woodsides	7	Various	6
Total			141

WESTERN PENN. RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Graff, B. & Co	13	Spang, C. & Co	10
J. Reamer	30		
Total			53

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Hailman & H	40	Childs & Bro	78
J. Painter & Son	22	Lewis, O. & P	9
Total			179

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 6, 1872.

Receipts of bituminous coal smelted and anthracite irons have been more liberal the past week, but were generally required to fill previous contracts. There are but few transactions to report during the week. The producers being well sold ahead of their productions, are unwilling to make further contracts at present rates for future delivery. Without any change to note in prices, we are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.	
300 tons gray forge to arrive	$40 00—4 m
150 tons gray forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
50 tons gray forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
40 tons close gray and mottled	39 00—4 m
50 tons white	38 00—4 m
60 tons foundry from yard	40 00—4 m
Eastern Anthracite.	
480 tons Chichie's forge at furnace	$35 00—cash
100 tons grey neutral forge from yard	40 00—4 m
100 tons close grey forge from yard	39 00—5 m
100 tons close grey, white and mottled, a mixed lot	38 00—4 m
200 tons ex. forge, favorite brand, from yard	39 00—cash
20 tons No 2 foundry from yard	40 50—4 m
100 tons white neutral	36 00—4 m
20 tons No 1 foundry	42 00—4 m
50 tons No 1 foundry	42 00—4 m
30 tons No 1 foundry at furnace	36 50—cash
30 tons No 2 foundry at furnace	34 50—cash
150 tons mottled red short at furnace	33 00—cash
20 tons No 1 foundry	41 00—4 m
30 tons No 2 foundry	41 00—4 m
200 tons white at furnace	31 00—cash
35 tons mottled to arrive	38 50—4 m
Youghiogheny Coke.	
160 tons gray forge	$40 00—4 m

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 6.—The demand for Scotch Pig is still confined to small lots to supply the wants of consumers; but with a moderate stock, and advices of advancing foreign markets, prices are very firm. We notice sales, in lots, of 250 tons Glengarnock at $34a35, 250 do. Eglinton $33a34, and 60 do Coltness $40. American has been in active request, and sales have been made of 250 tons No. 1 Lehigh, and 3,000 do white and mottled, forward delivery, on private terms, the market closing steady at $36 for No. 1, and $34a35 for No 2. There has been an improved demand for new rails, and the price of English has advanced to $60a62 gold. American are firm at $70a71 currency at the works in Pennsylvania. The sales are 4,000 tons American and 300 do English, on private terms. Store prices of refined bar have been advanced $2 50 ℔ ton; large rounds $5; rods $2 50; band $5; oval and half rounds $2 50 a5 ℔ ton; nail rods ½c ℔ ℔, now 7c; hoop ⅜ x No. 20, and ⅞ x No. 19, $5, and 1 x No. 18 and 1½ x No. 18 $5; scroll $2 50 on all sizes, and Swedes iron $5, on all except 6 to 12 x ⅜ and ⅜, which is $2 50 higher, net cash—horse shoe, Norway shapes, ⅜ x No. 22 hoop, and 1½ to 2 do, have not changed. Spring Steel 1 to 4 x No 1 to 4 is quoted at 7½c (½c up), tire steel ⅞ to 1½ x ⅜ and 5-16, 7½c, and ⅞ and 1 x 3-16, 8c (both ½c higher), and ⅞ and 1 x ¼, ⅜ x 3-16, and ⅜ x ⅜, are now 10c (1½c higher); Toe Calk Steel, 7½c (½c higher), and plow steel 8c (½c higher), all net cash. Sleigh shoe steel has not changed. The stock of refined bar is fair, and of Swedes very light; some sizes not to be found. Common sheets continue firm at previous quotations. R G sold at 6½c, and galvanized is very firm at 20 ℔ cent discount. Russia sheet 15a15½c, gold, nominal.—*Commercial List.*

January 3.—The market remains very quiet for both Scotch and American pig, but prices are nominally as before noted—we have only to notice a sale of 100 tons Eglinton at $33 50 from yard. There has been very little inquiry for either old or new rails, but prices are steady at our quotations. Refined bar from store continues very firm, with an upward tendency—a meeting of dealers will be held to-day when some change is probable. Russia sheet is nominal at 15½a16c, gold. Galvanized sheet is now uniform at 20 per cent. discount, as we announced in our last—400 bdls sold on terms we did not learn. Best charcoal black sheets are quoted, No 12 to 24, 6c, and 25 to 27, 6½c, cash.

Stock, January 1—	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Scotch pig ....tons,	1,500	3,000	1,500	3,500

—*Commercial List.*

January 4.—American Pig—The state of the market is as last reported and presents hardly any feature to notice. The demand for present delivery is very small, and new engagements for future delivery are generally at prices ruling at time of delivery. The furnace companies are firm in their views, while buyers are looking for a decline. We quote foundry No. 1, $36 to $37; No. 2, $35 to $35 58; gray forge $34 to $35; white and mottled, $31 to 33; charcoal, $45 to $55.

Scotch Pig—The demand is small, and arrivals are going into store rather than sacrifice at present prices, which are far below the cost of importation. We quote Gartsherrie, $39; Coltness $40; Glengarnock, $34 to $35; Eglinton, $33 to $33 50.

Following are the prices of Scotch Pig Iron in Glasgow, as reported by Messrs. John E. Swan & Bro., under date of December 15, 1871:

GLASGOW BRANDS.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No.
Gartsherrie	84s	73s	....
Coltness	84s	74s 6d	....
Summerlee	80s	73s	75s 4d
Langloan—Makers	†78s	72s 6d	....
Langloan—Store	75s	69s	....
Govan	71s	69s	....
Calder	*81s	69s	....
Shotts .... Castlehill	†78s	71s	71s
Carnbroe—Makers	76s	72s 6d	74s
Carnbroe—Store	71	69s	....
Wishaw	71s	69	71s
Monkland	74s	70	72s
Chapelhall	77s 6d	....	....
Clyde	71s	69s	....
Quarter—Clyde	73s	71s 6d	73s

Glasgow Warrants 3-5, No 1; 2-5 No. 3, g. m. b, 69s

*f. o. b. Glasgow, 1s per ton, extra.
†f. o. b. Glasgow, 6d per ton extra.

WEST COAST BRANDS—F. O. B. ARDROSSAN.			
Ardeer Glengarnock	79s 0d	73s 6d	74s 6d
Eglinton Lugar Muirkirk Portland (Branded Eglinton)	73s 0d	71s 6d	72s 6d
Dalmellington	74s 6d	73s 0d	71s 0d

CURRENT RATES OF FREIGHT ON PIG IRON.

To	From Glasgow.	From Ardrossan
New York	16s 6d	16s 0d
Boston	18s 6d	18s 6d
New Orleans	16s 0d	16s 0d
Baltimore	18s 0d	18s 0d
Philadelphia	18s 0d	18s 0d
Providence	18s 0d	18s 0d

—*Iron Age.*

CINCINNATI.

January 2—There was a better supply of pig iron, but the demand was good and the market was firm at full prices. Bar iron is higher, and closed firm at the advance. We quote;

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.			
No. 1 foundry	$44@45	No. 1 mill	$40@41
No. 2 foundry	42@43		
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.			
Missouri	$50@55	Car-wheel	$55@60
STONE COAL IRON.			
No. 1 foundry	$43@44	Forge	$39@40
No. 2 foundry	40@42		
BLOOMS PER TON.			
Charcoal			$90@95
SCRAP IRON.			
Cast	$1 40@1 50	Wrought	$1 60@2 00
BAR IRON.			
Common ℔ ℔	3 9-10	Charcoal	5 1-10
SHOES PER KEG.			
Horse shoes	$5 50@5 75	Mule shoes	$6 50@6 75

—*Enquirer.*

RECEIPTS OF IRON.

For the week ending Saturday, January 6, 1872:

	Ore tons.	Pig iron tons.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	2,166	330
Atlantic and Pacific	60	290
Rockford and Rock Island	..	40
Chicago, Alton and St Louis	..	20
St. L., B. and Southern Illinois	..	90
Total tons	2,226	770

—*St. Louis Republican.*

LOUISVILLE.

Pig iron—The market is very firm with moderate receipts:

Hanging Rock No. 1 foundry charcoal ℔ ton	$44 00@46 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	43 00@44 00
Hanging Rock, mill	40 00@41 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	43 00@44 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	41 00@42 00
Western stone-coal, mill	39 00@40 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	43 00@44 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	41 00@42 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	39 00@40 00
Tennessee, No. 1 foundry	42 00@44 00
Tennessee, No. 2 foundry	41 00@42 00
Tennessee, mill	40 00@41 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car wheel, Hecla and Red river	58 00@60 00
Cold-blast Tennessee	48 00@50 00

Horse and mule shoes—Dealers quote horse shoes at $5 75a6 25, and mule shoes at $6 75a7 25 ℔ keg.

Iron, Wrought—Bar, ℔, S. C., 4c; C. C., 5c; hoop, coopers', 5½a6½c; sheet, boiled. 5½a6c; nail rod, 8a8½c.

Nails—Prices have advanced and are firm, up to the requirements of the trade. 10d nails, fence and brads at $4 50a4 75 rates; all other sizes in proportion.—*Courier-Journal.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 108⅞a108⅞.

NEW YORK, January 10—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109 but sold down to 108⅞ slowly, and closed heavy. Loans were made at from 1 per cent. gold down to 5 per cent. for carrying. The daily clearings were $39,000,000.

MONEY.

Money was firm at 7 per cent. gold.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109⅛.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were dull and heavy at a decline from last night of ⅛a⅜ ℔ cent.

U. S. 6s 1881	115⅛	5-20s, 1867	111⅛
5-20s, 1862	109⅛	Coupons, 1868	111⅛
5-20s, 1864	110⅛	10-40s	109⅛
5-20s, 1865	111⅛	Currency 6s	115⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	109⅛		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were very dull all day, and new South Carolinas were off slightly.

Missouri sixes	95⅛	Virginias, old	56
Tennessees, old	63	North Carolinas, old	33⅛
Tennessees, new	63⅛	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	54		

STOCKS.

Stocks opened very dull but steady. After the close of bank hours the market, which had been heavy during the afternoon, became strong. Dealings were not on a large scale, but were principally in Union Pacific, Erie, Ohios, Northwestern and Wabash.

Western Union	70⅛	New Jersey Central	109
Quicksilver	26⅛	St. Paul	54
Adams Express	90⅛	do pref	80⅛
Wells, Fargo & Co.	58	Toledo & Wabash	73⅛
American Express	59⅛	do pref	85
U. S. Express	62⅛	Fort Wayne	95
Pacific Mail	55⅛	Terre Haute	24⅛
New York Central	95⅛	do pref	54
N. Y. Central Scrip	91⅛	Chicago & Alton	118
Erie	35⅛	do pref	120
do preferred	65	Ohio & Mississippi	46⅛
Harlem	115	C C & C	90
do pref	116	Burlington & Quincy	126
Reading	114	Lake Shore	90⅛
Mich Central	116⅛	Panama	91⅛
Mich Southern	....	Illinois Central	134
Cleveland & Pitts	90⅛	Union Pacific	31
Northwestern	68⅛	C P Bonds	102
do prf'd	91⅛	Union	91⅛
Rock Island	108⅛		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 10, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm.

WHEAT—Dull and declined; No 1 spring $1 26½a1 27; No. 2 $1 23⅛; No. 3 $1 13; rejected $1 03a1 04; seller last half month $1 23⅛; seller February $1 24⅜; seller March $1 26⅛.

CORN—Opened firm but closed dull; No. 2 mixed 41⅛a41⅛c; rejected 38⅛a39c; February 41⅛a42⅛c; April 43⅛c; May 45⅛a46c.

OATS—Dull; No 2 32⅛c; rejected 29a30c; February 34⅛a34⅛c.

RYE—Advanced; No. 2 67⅛a68c; rejected 60c.

BARLEY—Quiet and weak; No 2 fall 62⅛a63c; No 3 49⅛a 50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork declined to $13 15a13 20; seller February $13 30a13 35; seller March $13 55a13 60. Lard dull and drooping at 8⅛c; seller February 8⅜c. Green meats in good demand and steady. Bulk meats unchanged.

HOGS—Moderately active, with the range a shade better at $4 15a4 60. Dressed hogs in good demand and firm at yesterday's quotations.

WHISKY—Firm at 88c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Cotton strong; sales 3,000 bales; middling uplands 21⅛c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $6 00a6 40; common to good extra $6 70a7 00; good to choice $6 95a7 45; white wheat western extra $7 45a7 60, St. Louis $6 90a9 50. Rye flour $4 50a5 25. Corn meal quiet. Whisky steady at 92½c. Wheat lower; No 2 spring, in store, $1 54a1 57; No 1, in store and afloat, $1 59a1 60; winter red western $1 63a1 65; amber $1 70a1 75. Rye unchanged; western 90c. Barley unchanged; Canada West $1 15. Malt quiet; Canada East $1 25. Corn heavy; new western mixed, afloat, 76a76½c; old 78a79c in store, and 81c afloat. Oats heavy and lower; western and Ohio, in store and afloat, 54½a56c. Eggs firm at 35a36c. Hay and hops unchanged. Leather firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande 26a29c; California 25a28c. Wool quiet; extra Ohio 68c; pulled 61a67½c; Texas 40a45c; California 40c; fall clip 34a35c. Coffee firm; Rio 19½a21½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9a9½c; Cuba 9½a10. Molasses firm; New Orleans 45a55c. Rice firm at 8½a8½c. Crude petroleum 13⅛c; refined 23⅛c. Pork dull; new mess $14a14 12½; old $13a13 12½; prime $12 25; new prime mess $14 50. Beef steady; mess $9a11; extra $11a13, hams quiet at $23a25; tierce dull; mess $16a18; India $19a21. Dressed hogs dull at $5 62a5 75. Cut meats dull but unchanged; middles inactive. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam 9a9½c; kettle 9½c. Butter steady; western 11a23c; State 22a34c. Cheese quiet at 11a14c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, January 10.—Cattle—Receipts 13 cars, making the supply 132 cars, against 277 cars same time last week. The market was active and firm, and stock scarce, with prices ¼a½c better; sales 52 Michigan steers, averaging 1,212 lbs, at $5 30; 60 Illinois, 1,060 to 1,242 lbs, at $5 25a5 62½; 291 Indianas, 1,108 to 1,729 lbs, at $5a6 40; 76 Missouris, 1,210 to 1,514 lbs, at $5 70a6 50; 31 Kentucky, 1,480 lbs, at $6 62½c. Sheep and Lambs—supply 4,200 head; market active and firm, and prices are ¼c better; sales 418 head Michigan sheep, averaging 81 lbs, at $5 50; 578 Ohios, averaging 87 lbs, at $6; 1,039 Indianas, 93 to 102 lbs, at $6 25a6 60; 600 Canada, 116 to 119 lbs, at $6 25a6 37½; 231 Canada lambs, averaging 85 lbs, at $7. Hogs—receipts 3,500 head; market quiet and prices nominally unchanged; sales at $4 55a4 80 for common to choice.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—Cotton dull; low middling 19⅜a20c. Flour firm; family $6 85a7 00. Wheat steady at $1 49a1 53. Corn firm at 47a48c. Rye firm at 82a85c. Oats firm at 38a39c. Barley—demand fair at 75a85c. Pork dull and drooping; sales at $13 25; spot $13 87. Bulk meats drooping; nominally 5⅛a6⅛a6⅝c. Bacon dull and a shade lower; shoulders 6⅛c; sides 7⅛a7⅝c. Hogs dull and declined to $4 30a4 60; receipts 8,200. Whisky firm at 88c. Green meats quiet and weak; shoulders 4⅛c; sides 5⅛c; hams 8a8⅛c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Cotton and braids—The supply exceeds the demand, and prices are lower. Stearns's Oriental braid has been reduced to 75c net, and do XX silver band to 80c net. Heavy brown sheetings of best makes are held firmly at 13⅛a14c, and seconds at 12⅛a13c. A price has not yet been established on mouse delains, the wool clip being nearly exhausted. Bleached muslins are steady and in moderate request. Printing cloths rule higher and firm at 7⅛c, while prints are not yet fully opened but they are not likely to open below 11a11⅛c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Copper—manufactured firm; lake ingot firm at 27⅛a28c cash. Pig iron quiet; Scotch $33 50a40 00; American $34a36. Russia sheet 15a15½c gold. Bar firm; refined English and American $86. Nails firm; cut $4 65; clinch $6 05a6 15. Horse shoe 19a33c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 10.—Nothing was done in wheat and it was nominally lower; No. 1 red winter $1 48; No. 2 $1 39a1 40. Corn at 53a54c. Oats quiet at 45c. Refined petroleum steady; held at 21a21½c in car lots, and 22a22½c in small lots; crude firm at $4 90a5 00.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 10.—Flour unchanged. Wheat easier; extra white Michigan $1 60; No 1 white Michigan $1 15; amber Michigan $1 47, closing at $1 46⅛; No 2 red $1 42⅛a1 43; No 3 $1 35. Corn declined; high mixed 48⅛c; low mixed 48a48⅛c; no grade 48c. Oats steady; No 1 43c; No 2 41⅛c. Hogs firm at $5 75.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Flour firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 50a8 25, and in demand; Ohio $7 25a7 75. Wheat steady; prime State red $1 63a1 66; amber $1 65a1 67; white $1 70. Rye 88a90c. Corn firm; yellow 65a69c; mixed western 72a73c. Oats firm. Whisky quiet at 94a95c.

Winter-Proof Systems.

Their boots and flannels are necessary at this season, but the human frame requires something more than these to render it winter-proof. The inner man, as well as the outer surface of the body, must be protected. The raw, moist, chilly winds which prevail at this season transpierce the warmest clothing and are apt to effect the health unfavorably, both through the pores and the respiratory organs. The surest way to avert the evil is to strengthen the internal machine, and thus enable it to repel the devitalizing influence of unwholesome weather. Enrich the blood, gently stimulate the circulation, regulate the bowels, invigorate the stomach, tone the liver, and brace the nerves with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and no condition of the atmosphere, however inclement, no variation of the barometer or thermometer, however sudden, will have power to disorder the system thus fortified in advance, and put in perfect working order. Damp and cold, acting upon a sensitive or feeble organization, may produce consumption, diptheria, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, low nervous fever, or intermittent fever; the importance of rendering the system impervious to these two destructive elements is therefore obvious. Persons in delicate health, or who are at all liable to be injuriously effected by atmospheric influences, should take the Bitters daily throughout the winter and spring. In this way dangerous diseases may be warded off, and a condition of perfect health preserved by individuals of comparatively feeble physique, while those more robust, who scoff at precautions, are suffering the penalty of their recklessness in hospitals and sick rooms.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the purest sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in market. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others.

FOR Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

FOR AN IRRITATED THROAT, COUGH OR COLD,

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. TThs&*

MARRIED.

BEVINGTON—GRAVES—In Allegheny city, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. N. Biard, Miss ALICE WYATT GRAVES, formerly of Richmond, Va., and Mr. WM. H. BEVINGTON, of this city.

McCORMICK—GEMMIL—January 1st, by Rev. Robert A. Caswell, at Emmanuel Church, Allegheny city, Mr. WILL L. McCORMICK and Miss LIZZIE A. GEMMIL, all of Allegheny city, Pa.

COOK—WIBLE—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the morning of April 5th, 1871, by the Rev. W. J. Reid, JOS. M. COOK and Miss SUE, daughter of Capt. John Wible, of Allegheny city, Pa.

LONG—HAMILTON—In East Liberty, on the 2d inst., at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. David Seawright, by the Rev. Robt. Morrow, of Trinity M. E. Church, B. F. LANG, of Johnstown, Pa., and Miss MOLLIE A. HAMILTON, of Pittsburgh.

WALKER—MEEKER—By Rev. J. M. Hastings, assisted by Rev. J. A. Marshall, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, at the residence of A. G. Miller, Esq., of Port Perry, Mr. JESSE W. WALKER, of Pittsburgh, to Miss ISABELLA G. MEEKER of Port Perry, Pa.

DIED:

COLHOUN—On Wednesday morning, January 3, Mrs. ADELAIDE AUGUSTA, wife of George Colhoun and daughter of the late Col. James Grant Forbes, of New York.

BENNETT—On Saturday, January 6th, J. THOMAS BENNETT, aged twenty six years and [illegible]

DALE—Dr. THOS. F. DALE, on Sabbath morning, January 7th, 1872, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, at his residence, No. 205 Western avenue.

HUTCHISON—Monday, January 8, 1872, at twenty-five minutes to 1 o'clock A. M., Mrs. MARY HUTCHISON, aged eighty-four years.

WILLIAMS—On Monday evening, January 8, at half-past 8 o'clock, at his father's residence, No. 194 Robinson street, Allegheny, WALTER, son of Robert Williams, in the twenty-second year of his age.

HOLMES—Tuesday, January 9, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., Mrs. FRANCIS HOLMES, wife of Josiah Holmes, aged forty years.

NOTICE—

In the Orphans' Court for the County of Allegheny.

Estate of Geo. S. Anschutz, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to pass upon the exceptions of ROSE ANSCHUTZ, Administratrix of the estate of decedent, and to make distribution among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment on the 10th day of February, 1872, at 2 o'clock, at his office, No. 108 Fifth Avenue, City of Pittsburgh, when and where all parties interested may attend.

JAMES L. BLACK, Auditor.

$300 A MONTH AND EXPENSES to good Canvassers. Samples free. C. M. LININGTON, Chicago.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year $2 00
In clubs of twenty per year 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

On New Year's day, after the crowd had ceased to surge through the White House, Senator Trumbull called on Gen. Grant and met with a cordial reception. It is evident that neither entertains the view which narrow minded persons in considerable numbers advance for general adoption, to wit: that a difference of opinion necessarily involves personal estrangement and preference for some other candidate to Gen. Grant proof of political infidelity. The attempt to enforce the doctrine is not approbated by the President, who no doubt realizes that no good can result to him from tactics so proscriptive and unreasonable. Toleration is a virtue. Had it not been recognized Mr. Lincoln would not have been President, nor Gen. Grant himself, for both were nominated by setting aside candidates strong in the character, number and affection of their supporters.

It is pretty well settled that the *Florida* was not detained or searched by a Spanish vessel,—therefore a reason for war with Spain is not to be found in that quarter. Nevertheless all is not serene, for it is on the broad ground of humanity that this country should interfere against the barbarous Spanish policy in Cuba. Mr. Fish is represented as being so set against doing or saying anything different from what we have been doing and saying that his continuance in the Cabinet depends on inaction and silence. In this connection the Secretary's enemies wish it to be understood that his son-in-law Webster is counsel for the Spanish Government here, and makes annually a great deal of money out of the position; but those who know the Secretary will be slow to believe that he is influenced by this consideration, even if he is wrong-headed in this matter.

The Revenue Reformers are for Mr. David A. Wells for one of the the Commissioners to inquire into the labor question under Mr. Hoar's bill, should it pass. Mr. Hoar and the reformers generally are for a rate of tariff duties which would result in one of two things: either the reduction of the wages of labor so as to enable our iron mills to compete with those in foreign countries, or stopping home manufacture entirely and buying abroad. Either one or the other of these contingencies would as surely happen as the rising of the sun; and some such experience might teach Mr. Wells and his reform followers the difference between hard realities and fine theories, though a costly lesson it would be. An impartial and intelligent inquiry into the labor question would prove just what we have stated, and if Congress or the country requires more proof, the inquiry might as well be made, though Mr. Wells is not indispensible to its successful prosecution.

The fact begins to dawn on the minds of Senators and Representatives in Congress that, with reference to appointments, their occupation is gone, their "endorsement"—which has long been their strongest hold—being worth now no more than that of other men. If nothing more than the destruction of this feature of the old appointing system is realized, it will be a great gain. We perceive that the *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says that General Grant, to make political capital, made haste to put the plan in operation and thereby endangered its success. We wish others would lay themselves open to this charge. If he had held back, we may safely assume that he would have been charged with desiring to defeat reform,—in fact, he was already taunted with this, when with one blow he struck down the old system. It is clear that if Civil Service Reform is to succeed at all, the people must come up to its support. Politicians, whatever they profess, don't like it; office seekers, especially the incompetent, which is the larger class, don't like it; and if Gen. Grant derives any political advantage by the change, it must be from the support of the people.

The decision of Judge Gamble, of the Lycoming county Court of Common Pleas, in the case of Father Stack, a Roman Catholic priest, against Bishop O'Hara, his ecclesiastical superior, to which we have before made reference, was delivered last Wednesday. The Court sustains the priest, and directs the bishop to restore Father Stack to his pastorate and to the exercise of his sacerdotal functions. The bishop denies the jurisdiction of the Court, and, as we predicted would be the case, has taken an appeal to the Supreme Court. The decision of Judge Gamble settles, at least for the present, the long disputed question of the civil status of the Roman Catholic Church and priesthood in this country, and can hardly fail to have an important bearing on the future polity of that organization. In this connection it may be noticed as perhaps a somewhat singular coincidence, that a case of almost precisely similar character, so far as its legal aspect is concerned, is at present pending in Ireland, where a priest has sued Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop of Dublin, and the Pope's legatee in Ireland, for libel, as well as refused to obey the order of suspension promulgated against him. These cases derive importance from the fact that the right of the Catholic prelacy to suspend their ecclesiastical subordinates at pleasure has hardly ever before been questioned. In view of their great importance to the Roman Catholic Church it is probable that both cases will come before the Propaganda at Rome for consideration.

A New York free trade journal intimates that Mr. Hoar's bill to establish a Labor Commission is simply a protectionist movement, designed as far as possible to thwart the operations of the opponents of a discriminative tariff, and that if the Commission is appointed, a rose-colored report on the virtues of a protective policy, and on the benefits which it confers on the workingman may be confidently looked for. We have not hitherto been in favor of the proposed measure, but it is to be frankly confessed that the complaint expressed by our contemporary is the best reason for the appointment of the Commission which has thus far been given. Nothing can be more true than that a protective tariff on imports conduces very largely to the prosperity of the workmen of this country, and if the report of the Commission shall have the effect, by its convincing array of facts and figures, of checkmating the schemes of those who appear regardless either of the welfare of our laboring classes, the building up of our manufacturing activities and the general developement of the productive and industrial resources of the nation, it will have conferred a real and lasting benefit upon the country at large. Nor should it be forgotten that the fears of the free traders belie their arguments, for if a discriminative tariff be intrinsically injurious, how can a mere report demonstrate it to be beneficial?

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

The uncertainty of contemporary history, or of history in the making, has seldom been more strikingly illustrated than in the Mexican news of the last few weeks. Juarez, of course, has hosts of friends, to lie as well as to fight for him, and there is no reason to believe that the partisans of revolution are a whit more scrupulous. When everybody in the United States was expecting by mail partial, if not complete confirmation of the telegraphic statements concerning the doings and progress of the rebels, it was certainly surprising to be told that there was no movement going on in our sister republic deserving to be called rebellion—and that the attempt of the two brothers Diaz to overthrow the government had already miserably failed. Their proclamations, many newspapers affirmed, had been received with [illegible] by the people, while their few friends in Congress had not dared to give them even the poor support of a few encouraging words. The insurgents marching on the capital had therefore, wheeled about and sought refuge in Oaxaca, whence the Juarez troops would speedily expel them. Equally abortive had been the insurgent attempts in other quarters, so that the rule of the newly re-elected President was not exposed even to a shadow of serious peril, and in virtue of the extraordinary power conferred upon him by Congress, perfect peace would doubtless reign throughout the Republic in a few weeks. But then come dispatches which flatly contradict those confident statements, and represent the rebellion as gaining strength and headway every day. Thus it seems that the rebels commanded by Quiroga take possession of important towns without having to strike a blow, while the government forces retire before them without offering the slightest resistance. Indeed, we believe there is little doubt that disaffection towards Juarez and his rule is very widespread and very earnest—and that the movement for their overthrow is so well supported as to render its ultimate success a very probable event. A significant circumstance which renders the state of Mexico a subject of legitimate interest in this country is the fact that leading Mexican journals and prominent citizens seem more and more inclined to discuss the subject of a United States protectorate as a remedy for Mexican woes.

JAMES FISK, JUNIOR.

Over the dead, justice itself forbears to be harsh. While, therefore, the sudden and violent ending of James Fisk, Jr., at the hands of his successful rival in the favor of a woman who was the wife of neither, will strike every reflective person as the natural, if not indeed the inevitable consequence of his code of morals and conduct of life—no disposition will exist to enlarge upon his notorious faults and follies, vices and crimes. It is probable that commercial and financial circles throughout the United States will experience a feeling of relief at his decease. For, notwithstanding his vanity and buffoonery, he was very far from being a person of ordinary mind or mould. A man who, no matter by what practices or processes, could, within so short a period, lift himself from the position of a peddler to that of a financier feared and dreaded throughout the land—who could steal railroads, keep them and run them in defiance of courts and owners—who could create alarming money crises by getting up corners in stock involving millions and tens of millions of dollars, in spite of the most extensive and vigilant combinations against him—who possessed himself of judges, juries and legislatures pretty much at his pleasure, and almost at will could convulse the great financial centers of the country, cannot be said to belong to the ordinary types of mankind. It is true that what he achieved was done through the most reckless violation of law, and the utter disregard of all the *principles* and dictates of *morality*; but this only serves to deepen our regret that a man of such vast natural gifts and resources should have been the commercial and financial brigand that he was, and that his powers and faculties were not trained and exercised for the advantage and benefit, instead of the harm and injury of his fellows. With his death, a formidable disturbing and corrupting influence is withdrawn from the commercial, monetary and social world. The legitimate business concerns of the country in some sort stood in perpetual danger from him, and from the conspiracies which he organized. He was to the settled pursuits of trade and finance that which the Bedouins are to the caravans of the desert, and no one knew from what quarter or at what moment he might swoop down upon them, leaving nothing but ruin and Black Fridays to mark his track. It is not necessary to moralize over the tragic manner of his death; it carries its own weighty moral with it, without any words. If the lesson and warning which inhere in it are observed and heeded, he will not have lived and died in vain.

ABOLITION OF STATE TAXES.

The Philadelphia *North American* calls upon the Legislature to abolish the existing State tax upon the net earnings of banks, mining, manufacturing and other companies, during its present session. Under the construction placed by the State officials and the State Courts upon the laws embracing this subject, these companies are at present required to render an account of their net earnings and pay a tax of five per cent. thereon, and then to render another account of their dividends, composed of those same earnings, and pay a similar tax on the dividends themselves, making an actual tax of ten per cent. on all the earnings of these various incorporated companies. The *North American* advocates the abolition of the tax on net earnings, not only on account of the wrongfulness and indefensibility of the practice of taxing the same capital twice, but also upon the ground that taxation of all industrial companies should be confined to the ordinary taxes upon their property.

Without discussing the question of the abstract right of the State to meddle with the earnings of these companies, the demand for repeal would seem to be reasonable and proper. It is the interest of the State not only to foster the growth and stability of those industrial companies already established in the State, but by wise and liberal legislation to increase their number as largely as possible, and to encourage outside capital to seek investment within our borders, and thus help to promote the greatness and prosperity of the State. Moreover, whatever may have been the financial necessity for the imposition of the tax in question at the time of the passage of the law, it cannot now be claimed to exist. The debt of the State has been so greatly reduced, and the general financial prospects of the Commonwealth are of so encouraging a character, that a considerable reduction of taxation could be made not only without inconvenience, but also with safety and propriety. Very fitly and forcibly, as we think, the Message of Governor Geary points out the danger which menaces the productive and manufacturing interests of the State and Nation from the attacks of the free-traders upon the tariff, and gives expression to the hope that Congress will emphatically refuse to lend itself to their designs. The position of the Governor is a sound one. Adequate protection to American industry is essential to its prosperity, and there is not an argument which applies in favor of the extension of this fostering care by the National Government, which does not with equal force and pertinence apply to State legislation concerning the same subject. It is to be hoped the Legislature will promptly give to the matter the thoughtful and liberal consideration which its importance demands.

THE END OF A SOUTH AMERICAN DICTATOR.

The details at length received by mail of the murder of Mariano Melgarejo, by his son-in-law, Jose Aurelio Sanchez, throws a vivid and interesting light upon the state of manners and morals in the South American Republics. Some readers no doubt recollect that Melgarejo was once President and Dictator of Bolivia, a position which he made vacant for himself by killing, with his own hand, the incumbent of the place, President Belzu. While absolute ruler of Bolivia, Melgarejo was completely under the control of a woman named Juana Sanchez, who used her influence to make her brother, Jose Aurelio Sanchez, a General in the service of Bolivia, and also the husband of one of the Dictator's daughters. While prosperity continued, the persons thus intimately allied lived in the utmost harmony. At length, however, in consequence of the battle of La Paz, Melgarejo was dashed down from the high place to which he had attained by murder, and was driven to seek refuge in Peru from his enemies. Unlike illustrious contemporaries of France, he had made little or no provision against accidents, by depositing funds in foreign countries, and was therefore reduced to poverty by his fall. Of course all his old friends abandoned him, and none were more conspicuous for their ingratitude than Juana Sanchez and her brother, whom he had loaded with riches and honors. They also had taken refuge in Peru, and had brought with them a large portion, if not all of their wealth. Melgarejo in his exile is said to have plunged into all sorts of excesses in which his limited means allowed him to indulge. But he cherished one fixed idea, which was to compel Juana Sanchez and her brother to restore the immense wealth which he had bestowed upon them in his time of prosperity, and upon the income of which the whole family were living in luxury. A suit for restitution entered against them in the Peruvian courts was decided in favor of the ex-dictator. But Sanchez still refused to make restitution, and called into requisition all the artifices authorized by the laws to postpone payment. And then he added insult to injury by maltreating his wife, Malgarejo's daughter, so grossly that she had to leave him and return to her father. On the evening of the 23d of November Melgarejo, maddened by strong drink and armed with a revolver, went to the house of his son-in-law, with the evident purpose of killing him. Sanchez, forewarned by friends, had the doors all barred, and when Melgarejo, with cries of rage, knocked and demanded admittance, Sanchez suddenly appeared with a revolver, and shot his father-in-law in the head. He died in about an hour, and was buried by the Peruvian government with military honors. Sanchez gave himself up to the police, and at last accounts was waiting for trial. He will probably be acquitted on the ground that he acted in self defense. Though certainly illustrative of manners and morals, such incidents do not warrant inferences so broad and sweeping as some are inclined to draw from them. In fact, the significant part of the story is not the murder, but the antecedents which led to that catastrophe.

The wish is father to the thought. Col. Higginson having written an article in the *Independent*, in which he expresses some doubts as to the practical value of competitive examinations as a substitute for the system of appointments on personal recommendation in the Civil Service, the entire opposition press seizes upon his objections and runs them up and down its columns as so many proofs of the worthlessness and fraudulent character of the proposed reform. Col. Higginson appears to forget that in making appointments reference will be had as much to the moral qualifications and general intellectual traits of applicants as to their mere scholastic acquirements. It is not to be supposed that candidates will be selected simply with regard to their technical knowledge, without taking anything else into consideration. His exceptions are better meant than taken, but even if the proposed reform should fail to accomplish anything like what moderate men have a right to expect, it will still have subserved the useful purpose of showing how utterly hollow and insincere has been the professed desire of the Democratic leaders for the elevation of the public service, and the miserable hypocrisy of their boasted zeal in its behalf. Their position is as clearly defined on this question as it was on that of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. They are unqualifiedly averse to its success, and hence naturally lend their best endeavors to the hindrance of its processes. On no other grounds can their captious and snarling opposition be accounted for.

Do fishes build nests? In a most interesting letter to the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, written by Professor Agassiz from St. Thomas, which the Hassler expedition has just reached, the great naturalist reports a discovery which is as beautiful as it is wonderful. As soon as the expedition reached the Gulf Stream, Professor Agassiz began to make experiments for the purpose of fixing the origin of the weeds with which it abounds, in the course of which he found a nest, composed of gulf-weed, knit together by threads trending in every direction, filled with eggs of the most curious kind, which the microscope showed to be embryo fishes. To use his own language, this nest was "a fish cradle, formed out of living gulf-weed, rocking upon the deep ocean, carried along as an undying arbor, and affording at the same time protection and afterwards food for the living freight." Professor Agassiz states that the pectoral fins of this fish (*chironectes*) are supported by a kind of long, wrist-like appendages, while the rays of the ventrals are not unlike rude fingers, and he comes to the conclusion that the most important use to which these peculiarly constructed fins are put is in building their nests. Professor Agassiz expresses the hope that some naturalist may have the good fortune to be becalmed among the Gulf-weed long enough to witness the mode in which the building is performed.

The annual report of the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans for the last year was received by us some days ago. The importance of this noble benefaction may be inferred from the statement of the report, that when it is finished it will show about 6,500 destitute soldiers' orphans who have been maintained and instructed, at a cost to the State of about five millions of dollars. The leading facts connected with the origin and growth of the system, and the several parts performed by the public spirited men who secured its adoption, put it into operation and supervised its workings, are set forth in detail, and the benefits and blessings that flow from the thirty-nine institutions in which these sacred wards of the Commonwealth are sheltered, educated and tenderly cared for until able to supply their own wants and to work their own way in the world, are dwelt upon at loving length. The Superintendent claims for Pennsylvania the proud pre-eminence of having done more for the orphan children of her dead heroes than have all the other States of the Union done together for theirs; than which nothing more creditable to the honor and humanity of any State can anywhere be found.

In common with other journals, we some time ago referred to the reported falling off in the number of students at Harvard University, and with them misinterpreted the fact to mean that the popularity of that famous institution had begun to wane. This, however, does not appear to be the case; the decreased attendance being in great part explained by an important change which has recently taken place in the Medical Department, where the reduction of students has principally occurred. Every medical student at Harvard is now required to pass a preliminary examination, and also one at the end of each year of the three years' course. The students are also divided into classes, and are obliged to attend lectures throughout the year. This elevation of the standards of study is said to be the cause of the falling off in attendance, large numbers of young men preferring the lax methods of instruction which obtain in New York and Philadelphia, where [illegible] only a final one at the end of the three years' course is made. Harvard's loss is therefore Harvard's honor, and we hasten to do her justice accordingly.

The following statistics, which are official, show the value of the principal articles of foreign production which enter into consumption in this country: Manufactures of cotton to the value $26,587,994 71, paying duties to the amount of $10,773,832 48; silk, manufactured and unmanufactured, $31,086,252 02, paying $17,965,819 85; wool and manufactures of wool and worsted, $52,766,068 37, paying $33,539,475 93; flax, linens, &c., $19,235,959 55, paying $6,475,953 72; hides and skins, $13,431,781 27, paying $1,343,178 14; leather manufactured and unmanufactured, $10,522,155 34, paying $3,839,679 50; tea, $14,274,488 67, paying $8,322,994 67; coffee, $29,428,698 27, paying $10,969,098 77; sugar, confectionery, cane juice, and molasses, $70,802,398 69, paying $32,585,120 16; spirits and wines, $7,831,272 96, paying $8,432,078 27—the duties amounting to $600,805 31 more than the value of the goods; iron and steel, manufactured and unmanufactured, $43,256,119 68, paying $18,658,683 95 to the revenue of the United States.

The following singular muddle does not reflect much luster on any of the parties concerned. About a month ago a member of a Catholic Church in New Jersey, died, and was buried in the churchyard, in a lot owned by his widow. Prior to his death the deceased had been derelict in his religious duties and the priest ordered the remains to be removed from the burial grounds. This was done at night and the corpse buried outside the ground. This having been ascertained a party of the friends of the deceased again dug up the body and replaced it in the original grave. On the following Sunday such of the party as belonged to the Catholic church were expelled by the priest. The grand jury of the county have now indicted the priest and his coadjutors as resurrectionists, and he, in retaliation, is about to bring suits for trespass against those who replaced the body in the burial ground.

George Francis Train has issued a circular letter, in which he announces that he is about to take legal steps to obtain redress for the publication of the following libellous paragraph in several well-known newspapers:

"An uncle of George Francis Train has made an affidavit that Mr. Train is a lunatic, and has petitioned to be appointed his guardian."

The libel in question was started, it is said, by the Springfield *Republican*, and has been copied in the Chicago *Times*, the St. Louis *Republican*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and the New York *World*. All the papers that published it are required to make a satisfactory retraction within ten days, or they will be sued for $50,000 damages.

The inhabitants of the northern part of Michigan are discussing the question of separating the northern peninsula from the State, and organizing under a Territorial form of government, with a view to their ultimate admission into the Union as the State of Superior. It is claimed that there is no more fitness in the upper peninsula belonging to the State of Michigan than there would be in its being attached to Missouri or Iowa. The people are said to have nothing in common, and as far as contiguity of territory is concerned, they can get to Montana as easily as to the lower peninsula. The press recommends the people to petition Congress to form a Territorial government for them.

The following is an incident of the Prince of Wales' illness: "The Prince having been unable to sleep during nearly two days and nights, a hop pillow was placed under his head, and after some hours he sank to a fitful sleep. The hop-pillow has been continued, and there is reason to believe its soporific effect has been felt in the repose which has at last brought with it hope of recovery. During the time when death seemed imminent, a butcher stood in an adjoining room with a lamb, ready at a moment's notice to flay it, that the warm and reeking skin might swathe the Prince's extremities, should they have shown signs of death-coldness."

A man was recently walking on a New York railroad track, when he was suddenly overtaken by a train. The head-light of the locomotive revealed to him the engineer, but it was impossible to stop the train before it had overtaken him. Seeing no chance to escape, the man coolly waited for the train to reach him, when he jumped upon the cow-catcher of the locomotive, and, to hold himself there, grasped the flag-staff over the cow-catcher. The pole broke, however, and he was hurled beneath the wheels. When his body was found it was fearfully mangled, and in one hand was still clutched a piece of the pole upon which he had rested his chance of life.

The plan most favored in Congress, relative to the revival of ship building, is said to be this: To give free materials, or a bounty equal to the duty when American materials are used. This plan, it is thought, will combine the support of all high tariff advocates in Congress, besides some representatives from the ship-building districts. The idea of a combination is yet crude, but will probably be fully developed shortly after the reassembling.

The Springfield (Ohio) *Republic* says: We have personal knowlege that Senator Trumbull is friendly to Grant. The fuss in the Senate in opposition to his resolution for investigation was exceedingly silly. The more thoroughly public affairs are investigated by fair and honest men, the better it will be for the honest man who is at the head of the government. But if this should not prove to be the case, there would be an imminent need of the investigation in order that good, honest people might be undeceived.

The *Miner's Journal* is authority for the statement that committees of the Anthracite Board of Trade and Workingmen's Benevolent Association have agreed to submit to the coal miners the same terms as were offered in May last, viz.: The fixing of wages on the basis of $2 75 per ton for coal. This is to be the rule during ten months of the year, during the other two a basis of $2 25 has been adopted. This arrangement is likely to be perfectly satisfactory to the men.

That singular community, the Aztecs, have been heard from again: A letter from one of the Powell Colorado exploring expedition states that Aztec "picture writing" has been discovered on the wells near Uintah, and that from there to the Gulf, traces of their ancient residence abound.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Some months since a new volcano made its appearance in the Philippine Islands. It burst out near the sea in a valley of Camiguin, a small island north of Mindinao, about seven miles from the coast. The eruption of stones, sand and ashes, brought death to eighty or ninety persons engaged in Manilla hemp culture, whose escape was cut off during their endeavors to save their property. The volcano was in feeble action when last heard from, in August. As a British naval vessel visited the island in June while the eruption was still exceedingly active, a report is expected, giving further scientific details.

Financial matters in Rome are assuming a more healthy condition. The public funds have gone up to 70, the highest figure since Cavour's death. This rise is taken as an evidence of increased credit, and as a token of future prosperity. During the war of 1866 the rente fell from 59 to 39, a tumble of 20 francs; after Custozza it went up rapidly to 61. On account of the Mentana troubles, in 1867, it fell again to 48; in 1869 it reached 60, and in June, 1870, 62. The outbreak of the war in France caused it suddenly to fall to 48; but, after the declaration of Italian neutrality in that struggle, it continued in an upward tendency until now, when it has reached the very respectable height of 70.

Great fear is entertained that the severe weather will cause havoc with the cattle in Texas. It is computed that the West Texas cattle interest has lost in stock, from the present cold snap, over $400,000 worth. By-and-by stock raisers will comprehend that it is cheaper, as well as wiser, to provide some shelter and food for cattle during the winter months, rather than to permit decimation by cold, starvation and exposure.

The statistician, Mr. De Bow, has published a phamphlet in which he fixes the number of foreigners and their descendants at 11,112,662, and of white Americans, descended from residents in the country in 1790, at 22,323,383. The population tables of the ninth census partially confirm the correctness of these results. Table four gives 10,892,015 as the number of inhabitants having one or both parents of foreign birth, while the number of foreign born is but 5,556,546. Mr. De Bow's number is perhaps a million too small. Twenty years ago, by the census of 1850, the whole foreign-born population numbered but 2,244,602, but the increase has been very large since 1850.

At Newbury, England, a gentleman recently made a wager of £5,000 that at eight o'clock on a particular evening he would sit down to dinner in a well-woven, well-dyed, well-made suit of clothes, the wool of which formed the fleece on sheep's backs at five o'clock that same morning. The sheep were shorn; the wool washed, carded, stubbed, roved, spun and woven; the cloth was scoured, fulled, tented, raised, sheared, dyed and dressed; the garments were made. At a quarter past six he sat down to a dinner at the head of his guests in a complete damson-colored suit—thus winning his wager, with one hour and three-quarters to spare.

A writer in a Berlin paper publishes the following figures with regard to the condition of Europe at the present time and that of a hundred years ago: Europe now has three hundred millions of inhabitants; then it had about sixty millions. The six principal powers of Europe now engross four-fifths of its population, as follows: Russia, 71,000,000; Germany, 40,000,000; France, 36,500,000; Austro-Hungary, 36,000,000; Great Britain, 32,000,000; Italy, 26,500,000. A hundred years ago the five great powers had but half the total population. This was before the partition of Poland.

The following singular coincidence is recorded by the Hartford (Conn.) *Times*: On the day of General Waterman's death, it is stated that a French clock in the house, which runs for fifteen days, stopped at exactly the moment that Gen. Waterman drew his last breath, and, more singular, it started again, without being touched, twenty-five minutes later. The clock was wound up, and is of such a design that only two persons in the house can start it when stopped, and it is said that neither of them touched the clock during that time.

In the course of his lecture on "Street Life in Europe," Wendell Phillips gives one instance of street life in America. Thackeray, on his visit here many years ago, was anxious to see a genuine Bowery Boy, and a friend pointed out to him one leaning against a lamp post, with his hands in his pockets, his "soap locks" carefully regulated over his eyebrow, and his cigar tilted upright between his teeth. Thackeray was delighted, and determined to "interview" the monster. So he strode with his manly, sweeping gait, carrying that ever-present benignancy of expression on his face, up to the "Boy" and remarked very innocently: "Sir—excuse me—but I would like to go to Broadway." The "Boy" returned the look with one equally benignant, and replied, "Well, why in —— don't you go?"

Hiram Powers, the eminent sculptor, writing from Florence, Italy, states that the fire department of that city consists of ten men, three equipped with pipes, four with buckets, and three with small brass fire extinguishers. Very little occasion is found for the services of these ten firemen, as all the floors and ceilings of the houses in Florence are protected with brick titles. In Mr. Powers' house there are no joists, and a room twenty feet square has an arched ceiling of tiles which was laid by four men in four days. These floors covered with tiles, it is stated, are no colder than wood, and can be as easily carpeted.

One of the most remarkable Sunday Schools in the country is at Rahway, New Jersey. The church with which the school is connected is older than our nation, having started in the colonial days. The Sunday School was founded in 1814 by the Quakers, not as a religious school, but as a secular one, after the order of Robert Raikes. The design was to gather up the poor children in the street and teach them to read. After a year or two it came into the hands of the church. It has had but three superintendents. The last one, who died the other day at the age of 90, had been an elder and superintendent [illegible] years.

Timothy Titcomb (Dr. Holland), in a recent lecture on the "Social Undertow," writes: "The debauchery in the nation is the result of wrongfully bringing up children, and this is wholly due to woman."

This is the last pigeon story: A pigeon recently took up its abode at the factory of Greene Brothers in Amsterdam, N. Y., and perched for the night on the huge balance wheel of the engine room. The next morning the engineer started the machinery without noticing the bird, which for four hours continued to revolve with the ponderous wheel at the rate of thirty miles an hour. When assisted from its perch it was not as giddy as a Yankee would be on three glasses of lager, though it had traveled one hundred and twenty miles in a continuous circle.

It will probably surprise a good many people in this country, and would astonish more in Europe, to learn that boards, planks, and scantling to the value of $9,555,192 have been imported into the United States during the year, to say nothing of the several hundred thousand dollars worth of rough timber, and over $200,000 worth of fire wood.

From the following paragraph it would appear that chignons are being put to a new use: W. E. Gwynn, a merchant of Sioux City, Ia, had been trying to defraud his creditors, who finally went to his house, armed with a search warrant. They were unsuccessful for a long time, but finally suspecting his wife's luxuriant hair, prospected and found "deftly hidden there" $2,000, which considerably swelled the rate per cent. they had expected to obtain on the dollar.

The following notice, printed on colored card-board with a nice border, hangs up in a place of business in Rome, N. Y.: "Mebbe you don't petter had loaf rount here, ven you don't got some peesnis, ain't it?"

The English whiting, a very palatable fish, is reported as having been lately caught off Newport, for the first time. This makes the fourth European fish discovered on this coast during the past season. The others were the lady fish, the pompino and the crevalle.

Those who still cherish the foolish idea that the negro cannot take care of himself will do well to look into the working of the Freedmen's Savings Bank of Washington. This bank started five years ago with a deposit of $27. Since then it has been twice compelled to enlarge its quarters. The number of depositors now ranges from 150 to 200 a day, and within four recent weeks the deposits were $60,000 in excess of the drafts.

Through tickets for trips around the world are now issued, the price being $1,145 in gold, and the running time 81 days. The line of route going westward, is from New York to San Francisco, say 3,000 miles; San Francisco to Yokohama, 4,700, thence to Hong Kong, 1,600 miles, thence to Calcutta 3,500 miles, thence to Bombay, 1,400 miles, Bombay to Suez, 3,000 miles, from Suez by the way of Alexandria and Brindisi to London, say 2,300 miles, and from London to New York, 3,200 miles.

Musical and reading receptions are becoming fashionable in New York. At a recent reception given by a well-known lady, Hon. Horace Greeley read "The Victor's Triumph," by Schiller; Mr. Bandmann, the tragedian, read a scene from the "Merchant of Venice," in which the character of *Shylock* was powerfully delineated by voice, gesture and wonderful facial expression; and Mr. Creswick, the eminent English actor, also charmed the guests by reading in his most chaste and classic style, a scene from "As You Like It."

According to intelligence received from Constantinople, a few days since. The girdle of the Holy Virgin was, by order of the Patriach, pitched from Mount Athos as a charm to allay the ravages of the cholera. The Patriarce and the members of the Synod received the relic at the landing place and escorted it to the Patriarch's residence in religious procession. So great a populace assembled in consequence of this rite, that the assistance of the police had to be invoked and the members of the procession were compelled to make their way to the Patriarch's home singly and through by lanes.

An interesting case has come before the courts in Western New York. In 1867 one Hendrickson, a resident of Rochester, sold his wife Sarah to John Barnhart for $4. A bill of sale was made out and signed, and Sarah transferred to Barnhart's house, where she lived happily with her purchaser for four years. Last week, however, she eloped with Levi Townsend. Barnhart not wishing to be thus swindled out of his property, applied to the court for redress, and a writ of replevin was granted by Justice Merrihew. On the day set down for the trial the Justice failed to appear. The case will now be moved to an adjoining town for adjudication.

An Italian photographer has hit upon a new branch of photography. By means of a diving-bell (and, no doubt, electric magnetism, oxy-hydrogen, or other powerful illumination) this inventor has succeeded in obtaining submarine views. The idea is said to be quite practical, several experiments made on the Italian coasts having been attended with perfect success. The most fantastic images have been obtained, showing the vegetations and zoophytes of the sea's bottom, which, according to spheric trigonometry, occupies five-eighths of our globe, thus affording a valuable auxiliary to students.

We see it stated that a number of prominent labor reformers are endeavoring to consolidate the national and international trades unions, the State labor councils and the various secret orders of mechanics into one national order of American mechanics. This is proposed to be done by a Convention, in which all the different existing organizations will be represented by delegates, and if the projected consolidation is effected, it will unite at least one million workers and voters, who are to be controlled by a Central Labor Congress.

Brazil has, until recently, been thought to be a country without antiquities, but later researches show that the field is not so barren as has been imagined. The Amazon Scientific Expedition recently sent out by Howard and Cornell Universities, under the charge of Professor Hart, has been crowned with excellent results. They explored the sites of ancient villages situated near Santarem, and cultivated at present by settlers from the Southern States; and found in the patches of black land on the edge of the bluffs large quantities of broken Indian pottery. This proves that the country must have been settled for a long period. This is the district where the ancient Amazonian warriors are said to have lived and fought for the possession of the celebrated and precious green stones, of which Professor Hart has obtained specimens.

The Strasbourg library makes an appeal to authors, publishers and private individuals in America for any books they may be willing to give to aid in restoring that collection. Mr. M. Richards Muckle, *Public Ledger* building, 600 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is the authorized agent for the United States, to whom any contributions may be sent.

According to the Atlanta *New Era* the names of a number of the original "fire-eater" unconditional Georgia Secessionists—"Blue Cockade Vigilance Committeemen"—appear on the list of rejected applicants for property destroyed by the Rebel Government during the war. This, the over-susceptible *Era* takes as "a sad, sad commentary on the depravity of human nature."

A lady advertises herself as a teacher for persons of newly acquired wealth and deficient education. This will meet a want long and widely felt, and it is probable her services will be in considerable demand. At least they ought to be.

A resolution has been introduced into the Virginia House of Delegates, inquiring into the expediency of having the public printing done by the convicts in the State penitentiary. Perhaps the inquiry had better be extended to have the law-making done in the same institution. The repudiatory legislation recently had might then, perhaps, be repudiated.

A Norwegian, seventy years old, at White Bear Lake, Michigan, had the most extraordinary fight with a wolf on record, last week. The animal tackled him, and he fought, first with a club, then with a pitchfork, and finally he got a rope round the neck of the beast, and therewith drew him to a carpenter's vice, into which he screwed his head. Then he got a gun and killed him.

The German squadron, destined for cruising on the coast of Central and South America, and possibly for proceeding against Brazil, is by imperial orders placed under the guidance of Vice Admiral Tachman. Provision is made for an absence of several years. The squadron comprises the iron-clad frigates "Crown Prince," and Frederick Charles," and the corvettes "Elizabeth" and "Augusta."

It is said that a bill will soon be introduced in Congress for an enabling act for Colorado. To overcome the supposed deficiency in population to entitle the new State to a representative in Congress, it is proposed to include the territory of Wyoming.

It has just been discovered by an English critic that Chatterton, "the marvelous boy who perished in his pride," manufactured his old English poems, which for a time deceived the best literary scholars, out of Kersey's Dictionary and Speght's Glossary to Chancer.

The year 1872 contains fifty-two Sundays. September and December each begins on a Sunday; January, April and July on Monday. October is the only month beginning on Tuesday. February begins and ends on Thursday; consequently we have five Thursdays, which will not occur again until the year 1900. In the year 1880 February will have five Sundays, which will not occur again until the year 1920. The year 1871 began on Sunday and ended on Sunday. This will occur again in 1882, and every eleventh year thereafter.

On a farm at Ogdensburg, New York, owned by one Axtell, a two year old Ayrshire bull and a yearling ram recently fought a desperate battle, which continued two days at short intervals. In the last round the bull was knocked completely out of time and fell dead, having succumbed to the fearful butting of his lighter but more active assailant.

The annual mortality report for the city of New York shows the number of deaths in the year to have been 26,941—a decrease of 255 from the number in 1870. Of this number there were 61 homicides, 105 suicides, and 5,247 deaths from symotic diseases.

The corporation of London seems to conduct its business in a rather peculiar manner. Some time since an error of £20 was found in one of the corporation accounts, whereupon a professional accountant was called in to investigate it, and his bill amounts to £482. It would have been better to have charged the £20 to profit and loss at once.

The wife of Thomas Ducey, of Lowel, Ill., a gentleman who was ninety years old last March, recently presented him with a daughter, making the thirty-fourth child he had born to him. Twenty-seven years ago he came to this country with eleven children, leaving three behind in England. His first wife soon died and he married a second, by whom he had seventeen chilfren. He is now living with his third wife who has borne him three, who have already grand-nephews.

The colored residents of Madison and Macoupin counties, Illinois, it is said, are making extensive preparations for emigrating to the States bordering on the Lower Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. These emigrants are thrifty, industrious, free-born Africans, and are farmers, mechanics and laborers. They are going with their families to the South, intending to make that region their home. This movement has not been undertaken without due deliberation and examination, as some of the most intelligent and trustworthy of the colored people were sent down South for the express purpose of ascertaining the exact condition of affairs, and the inducements to emigration.

From the New Orleans journals we learn that in that city there are six establishments with an aggregate capital of $1,500,000, engaged in the manufacture of oil and oil cake from cotton seed, the product being one hundred thousand tons per annum. The oil is extensively used in the manufacture of soap, and the oil cake is shipped to the plantations for feeding cattle.

The following statistics show the religious condition of Europe: The number of Roman Catholics is 148,000,000—35,500,000 in France, 28,000,000 in Austria, 26,000,000 in Italy, 16,000,000 in Spain and [illegible] 500,000 in Germany; Greek Catholics, 70,000,000—54,000,000 in Russia, 5,900,000 in Turkey, 4,000,000 in Roumania, and 3,000,000 in Austria; Protestants, 71,000,000—25,000,000 in Germany, 24,000,000 in England, 5,500,000 in Sweden and Norway, 4,000,000 in Russia, and 3,500,000 in Austria; Jews, 4,800,000—1,700,000 in Russia, 822,000 in Austria, 1,300,000 in Hungary, and 500,000 in Germany.

From Greece we learn that public improvements are being agitated. A project for constructing a railway in the Peloponnesus has lately been recommended to the government. It is to have its maritime terminus at Armyro, a small port in the Gulf of Kalamata, from which the oil of Maina and the silk, figs and oranges of Messenia are exported in small vessels. The imports are now and are likely to remain inconsiderable. It is proposed that this work should be entirely executed by Greek money, and that no foreign capitalists should be allowed to share in so profitable an enterprise.

At first only four of the lads were condemned to death at Havana, but the court considered that number too small, and it was determined to draw four more by lot. It so happened that the two Bermudez brothers were drawn. One of the Judges, Apolinar del Rato, exclaimed: "This is horrible: How can we snatch two sons away from one mother?" and one of the Bermudez brothers was condemned to death, the other to the chain-gang. Young Verdugo, who was shot, was with his mother at the church of Nostra Senora del Pilar when the supposed desecration of the grave took place, and another victim, the little fellow Lieray Medina, was with his family at Matanzas.

It is probable that not less than five hundred lives were lost in the Chicago fire. Over one hundred bodies have been recovered, nearly all of which have been identified, and the work of clearing away the ruins is still far from completion. In the swift rush of the flames hundreds of people were unquestionably consumed so completely as not to leave even a vestige of bone, or even ashes, to tell their fate. Letters of inquiry for missing friends are still coming in in great numbers, and the publication of them has been the means of tracing many persons who were supposed to be lost.

The Governor of West Virginia has issued a proclamation announcing the names of the delegates elected to the Convention to revise the present Constitution of the State, or to prepare a new one, for submission to the vote of the people. Of the seventy-eight delegates chosen, twelve are Republicans and sixty-six Democrats. The Convention is to meet at the State Capitol in Charleston on the 16th instant.

A startled fawn recently fled for protection from the hounds into the door-yard of a Virginia mansion, where a beautiful girl of sixteen summers was sitting. The deer approached her with intuitive trust, and looked piteously into her mild blue eyes. The maiden, however, contrary, to all traditions, slaughtered the animal with a carving knife.

A number of books and other articles having been imported, free of duty, ostensibly for the use of a Roman Catholic society, and having afterward been distributed to priests and others for use outside of the church, the question has arisen as to their present liability for duty. A case of this description having been brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, the question will shortly be decided.

The publication of the ten volumes of the works of Senator Sumner is an undertaking of greater magnitude than at first supposed. When begun, two and a half years ago, it was thought by Mr. S. that four volumes would be ready for subscribers in as many months, but the work of revision, in which he is assisted by two eminent scholars, is a slow one and the subscribers have as yet only received two volumes.

At the Postoffice of Alexandria, in Minnesota, is a letter which is rapidly making the curcuit of the world. It started from Paris, France, in November, directed to George Courtney, Eighty-seventh Royal Irish Fusileers, Shepherd's Hotel, Alexandria. It has been in Alexandria, Virginia, Louisiana, and Alabama, and finally arrived in Minnesota. The Postmaster, having ascertained that there is a Shepherd's Hotel in Alexandria, Egypt, concluded to forward the stray billet to that destination. By the time it reaches the land of Pharaohs it will have passed through an interesting variety of population and climate.

A young man committed suicide in New York a few days ago in a frenzy caused by supposed neuralgia. A *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that bony spikes were growing from the inside of his skull and piercing the brain. Those spikes were as sharp as needles, and the doctor who was conducting the examination was seriously wounded by one of them.

Before the Italian war Europe had fifty-six States, while now it has only eighteen, with a total superficial area of 179,362 square miles, and a population of 300,900,000. Of these the German Empire comprises 9,888 square miles, and a population of 40,106,900, according to the census of 1867. Dividing Europe into nationalities, there are 82,200,000 of the Slavonic race, 97,500,000 of the Latin races, and 93,500,000 of the Germanic race.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has declared that drunkenness is no excuse for the commission of murder or any other crime. In a recent decision the following language is used:

"If one is insane, and while in that condition commits an offense, he is not responsible, for the reason that not enabled to know right from wrong; and if he kills he does not know that to take human life is wrong; or, as has been held in cases of moral insanity, when, from the existence of some of the natural propensities in such violence, it is impossible not to yield to them. But voluntary drunkenness, that merely excites the passions and stimulates men to the commission of crime, in a case of homicide by one in such a condition, without any provocation, neither excuses the offense nor mitigates the punishment."

All over the country the better class of journals urge the ladies to reject and discontinue the practice of offering intoxicating liquors to their visitors today. The New York *Mail* pertinently asks: "Why on a day devoted to friendship and good wishes, should our women put to men's mouths that one thing, which has done most to fill our homes with sorrow and burden women with suffering and shame?" This contains a hint for the ladies of Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor of China is contemplating marriage, and has imported a pair of elephants to assist at the ceremony. His future consort is undergoing a careful training in the etiquette of court life. For three years the looms of Nankin, Hongchou and Canton have been engaged on the silks and satins for her bridal trousseau, and just now they are announced as completed, at a cost of nearly half a million in our money. When the bridegroom, who has the sun for his emblem, goes forth in a car drawn by elephants, his bride, who represents the moon, is to be borne to her palace in a palanquin composed entirely of strings of pearls.

The Queen of Holland is traveling in Italy, on a learned tour, she being one of the first scholars of the age, and she travels as the Countess Van Beuren, that being one of the titles possessed by the House of Orange.

Gen. J. S. Negley was at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. Howe, bishop elect of the Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, states that there are two counties in Pennsylvania in which there are are no churches of any denomination.

Wachtel, the new tenor, said to be sixty, is a very little over forty. He owns a fine estate near Weisbaden, on the Rhine, and affects horses.

Miss Nellie Wharton is thus described: Stepping upon the slightly raised dais she seated herself and turned her face to the full gaze of the crowd that filled the room almost to overflowing. It was a face the remembrance of which will long float in the memory of those who saw it. It probably had previously been a bright, joyous, radiently beautiful face; but the long, weary months of watching and waiting beside her mother in the gloom and chill damp of the cell has told fearfully upon it. There are traces of great suffering and fear, of mental and physical agony, imprinted there, perhaps never more to be removed. The cheeks are sunken, the eyes drooping and the lips tremulous, and she presented the appearance of one just risen from a very sick bed. It is almost impossible to describe that sad face.

Mr. Tom Goodwin, who for many years was attached to the old Park Theatre, tells a good anecdote referring to the late Mr. Hackett. He had been playing *Rip Van Winkle*, *Col. Wildfire* and other characters, with much success, when suddenly he took the town by storm with his wonderful impersonation of *Falstaff*. Emboldened by this remarkable success he was tempted to try his fortunes in tragedy, and at length essayed no less a character than *Hamlet*. On one occasion he was playing this part to a very full house on the evening of St. Patrick's day. In the "play scene" in the third act the wind instruments go behind the scenes and play a march to bring on the King, Queen and courtiers. Paul Christian, the clarionett player, was a loss what to play for the royal party. Accordingly he appealed to Nidds, the horn-player, who for a bit of mischief, suggested "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." Paul was delighted at the idea, and the cue being given lost no time in briskly striking up the above-mentioned air, in which "the gods" (there was an upper gallery then) most heartily joined. The Royal party was convulsed. Hackett was in a fearful rage, and "his too solid flesh did nearly dissolve," for he was a stout Hamlet.

Mrs. Colt, of Hartford, who is noted for her munificent and constant charities, has determined to build a school for her workpeople's children, to cost not less than $60,000.

It is not generally known that when the late Governor Bigler, of California, was Minister to Chili, he procured a situation in a mercantile house for Harry Meigs, who was under the ban of law and an exile from California. The friendly act was remembered by the now South American railroad king and millionaire, and less than a year ago the Governor received a check by which he was enabled to purchase a comfortable homestead in San Francisco, in which he died recently.

Madame Ristori, who a few years ago won so much dramatic honor in the United States, is at present playing in Berlin, but gives very little satisfaction. A recent letter from that city says that many lovers of the dramatic art, attracted by her name, left the theater disgusted in the middle even of Medea.

A writer in a New York paper is answerable for the following gossip: "Everywhere I call ladies are talking about Nilsson. Some say she does not sing as well as they used to think, while others say she had an inferior part in "Mignon," and that Mlle. Duval is really the best singer of the two. Miss Cary has let out to a friend that Miss Nilsson has a fearful temper, and rants and raves and tears things generally behind the scenes. Once or twice she has had a tantrum, and refused to sing altogether. One night Miss Cary got a little extra applause, and Nilsson was so jealous that she scolded and snubbed her poor colleague so outrageously that Miss Cary burst into tears. Nilsson is engaged to a Frenchman with a long mustache, but she leads the poor fellow a dreadful life. The Frenchman is naturally jealous, and, of course, jealous of Capoul. Capoul's love-making begins to tell on Nilsson, who has lately shown more fondness for the handsome love-maker than for the old *fiance*. The story goes that the *distingue* Frenchman has been so fearfully jealous of Capoul, that the other day he was desirous of shooting him—this because Capoul has made such fearful stage love to Nilsson that she has really lost her heart, and declares now that she loves him even better than her old lover. Capoul is a dissipated, jolly, devil-may-care fellow off the stage, and Nilsson is in a bad fix, for he is no kind of a match for her."

Mr. Seward will visit Sweden and Norway next spring.

Gen. Bonneville, of the United States army, though on the retired list as superanuated, was lately married to a young Miss Neis, at Fort Smith, Ark. The wedding took place on the fiftieth anniversary of the groom's first marriage. He had served over a half a century, and was the subject of the pen of Washington Irving, who described the General's exploits in the Western wilds of over forty years ago.

The English poet Laureate—Tennyson—is thus described: Plain as a Quaker in his garb, blunt but cordial in his speech, humorous and full of good stories, kindly and truthful, his annual sojourn in London is looked forward to as a literary and social festivity, and the sight of his long head and genial face, and his curious long cloak, is enough even to make one forget the fogs.

In the early "jayhawking" days General Sherman made a slender livelihood in Calhoun county, Missouri, and once, when he had prepared himself most elaborately, it is related that a "long, lank, lean genius," leaving his ox team, came before the court as his competitor. The General summed up grandly, quoting freely from an immense pile of books placed carefully before him, and citing the English common law to prove his point. The "bullwhacker" followed him, and ridiculed his precedents and scouted at his books. He said it was an insult to the court to read from the "common law of England," and declared that "if we were compelled to take any of that aristocratic British law," he wanted the "very best Her Majesty had, and none of her common law." That was enough; the justice's face was set, and the General lost his case. It was the last he ever tried in Kansas.

Nora Perry, the brilliant New England writer and poetess, will spend the winter in Washington. She will accompany Mrs Harriet Prescott Spofford, whose pleasant and spiritual face has been missed from the galleries of either House.

Barnum paid Jenny Lind more than Nilsson or Wachtel, much as they receive, get from Maretzek and Rosa. The Swedish nightingale got $2,196 per concert.

Gen. Lee's birthday is January 19th, and the occasion will be celebrated at Lexington, Va., by his family and friends. His old Lieut. Gen. Jubal Early, will deliver a memorial address as part of the solemnities.

Joseph Mazzini is reported by telegraph to be seriously ill. He is now in his sixty-fourth year—an age when many active men yield to disease. He was born in Genoa, and was educated for the law in a college in that city, of which his father was one of the professors, but in early life he became an editor, and soon awakened the suspicion and hostility of the government, and was thrown into prison. He was banished from Italy, ordered out of France, and driven from Switzerland. Taking refuge in England, he remained until 1848, when the revolutions of that year gave him prominence as a reformer, and from that time he has been among the foremost of the Republicans of Europe.

Miss Nellie Grant, Miss Dent, Miss Nellie Otis, daughter of Dr. Otis of the army, and a daughter of General Blake, will make their *debuts* in Washington society this season.

Bulwer Lytton does not grow handsomer with advancing age. A writer who met him lately compares him to "an antediluvian hawk with sharp beak, bony brow and cold twinkling eyes."

President Thiers, it is said, had set his heart on spending the winter at the Palace of the Elysee, Paris, but, so far, has not been able to do so as he has pledged himself to reside wherever the Assembly holds its sittings.

George Hudson, known as the "railway king," died in England, December 15, but the telegraphers were so much occupied with the condition of the Prince of Wales at that time, that they did not notice the fact, and the news came by mail. Mr. Hudson has been a member of Parliament, and was at the hight of his famous financial operations about 1845. Of late years he had been in straitened circumstances, and in 1869 his friends got up a subscription for him, on the proceeds of which he has since lived.

In Chicago they find out everything the Duke Alexis says or thinks and then print it. For instance, the following about the ladies: "I have not seen the Chicago ladies yet," says Alexis, regretfully, "but if they compare favorably with the other ladies I have seen in the country, it will be a compliment. The New York ladies are the handsomest I have seen; the Philadelphia ladies the most stately and physically the most—what you call it?—*superbe*, and the Boston ladies are the most refined and intellectual—the best educated ladies I ever encountered, on the whole, I suppose. You American men are more like Englishmen than I had anticipated—though you are of the same stock. You are only a little sharper and more quick in your decisions and movements."

Dr. Platt denies that he wrote the letter lately printed, signed by his name, declaring that "Artemus Ward" did not perpetrate his own jokes.

Mrs. Cady Stanton in a recent letter upon the question of woman suffrage, among other things says: No depraved or vapid women have ever yet identified themselves with this movement. When dignified, noble women are secured in the right of suffrage, there will be a sacredness thrown around this great act of American citizenship, and the place where it is consummated. We shall not vote in some rough board shanty, through an old window-shutter, or at a corner grocery, or some low rum-hole; but we shall assemble in the churches or some beautiful temples dedicated to liberty and equality, and with prayers and thanksgiving, assume these high responsibilities, and our election days will be like the holy feasts of the Jews in Jerusalem. If we fear the contamination of the depraved classes, all we have to do is to surround ourselves with an atmosphere of such purity as they intuitively avoid.

Mr. Thomas Hughes writes in the December *Macmillan* that "the average American citizen is one of the most reserved, taciturn, and matter-of-fact of mortals."

Miss Kate Stanton, in her essay "Whom to Marry," gives the following advice: First to men: "Marry a large woman, one who wears at least a No. 5 shoe; marry a healthy widow with healthy children, rather than a young girl, for she has had the advantage of experience; but, best of all, marry an old maid, though she is difficult of access." To women: "Marry a healthy man, especially a fat man, round like a pumpkin; but don't marry a gossippy man (unless he is a reporter or editor, who is forced professionally to be a gossiper). Above all, don't marry," she said, "a drunkard, a gambler, a quack doctor, or a defamer of women."

A gentleman recently asked the veteran actor, Charles Matthews, who is now sixty-eight, how he managed to preserve his youthful spirits and vigor so well. "Well," said the comedian, "I've lived a pretty free life, but I always made it a rule to have eight hours sleep out of the twenty-four. No matter where I was or what the temptation, I would have my sleep. And then I always eat four good sound meals a day." "But are you not a great smoker?" "Well, no; not so very much of a smoker. I begin every morning, it is true; but then I leave off at night."

Fitzgerald tells this story in his book about the Kembles: One time when Kemble was playing Coriolanus a raw actor forgot his part at the passage "For that he has envied against the people, seeking means to pluck away their power;" and after starting at Kemble substituted, "And that he is always going about the streets, making every one uncomfortable." After the play the fellow apologized. But Kemble, gazing at him for a moment with ineffable scorn, exclaimed, in tones which spoke a volume, "Beast!"

Western sentiment on the Cuban question, as uttered by the St. Louis *Democrat*, earnestly protests against longer permitting Spain to practice her atrocities on the island. "From the darkness of 'the dark ages,'" says that paper, "and from the other side of the globe that tottering despotism stretches its feeble hand to America, and robs and murders with neither right nor pity, reckless of sex or age or childhood, while this great nation of so-called Christian freemen not only permits but half abets her work. How long is this to last?"

WESTERN RIVER BUSINESS IN 1871.

The Work of the Shipyards—Custom House Statistics, &c.

The St. Louis *Republican* gives a whole page to the river business of 1871, from which we gather many important facts.

The first we note is that the business of river navigation has not been successful the past year; that the number of trips made by steamers does not equal the number in 1870; and that the port tonnage fell short 10,000 tons; that the average depth of water in Western rivers, especially the Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio, was less than in any year for twenty-five years; that water communication has been established between St. Louis and Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo (the route from Buffalo to St. Louis being *via* the Miama Canal, and the Muskingum, Ohio and Mississippi rivers; or, leaving the mouth of the Ohio, an iron propeller, the Two Brothers, proceeded to the mouth of the Red river, and thence through that stream into the Atchafalaya and Sabine, and thence to Galveston, Texas).

The *Republican* has also collated an incomplete report of the amount of business done at shipyards in the West, from which we extract sufficient to show where Cincinnati stands in this branch of business for they ear 1871:

ST. LOUIS YARDS AND DOCKS.

Number of steamboats repaired	16
Number of barges and scows repaired	43
Total boats repaired	59
Number of coal barges built	4
Number of flatboats built	6
Number of ferry boats built	2
Total boats built	12
Number of feet lumber used	360,000
Number of pounds spikes used	48,000
Number of pounds of iron used	32,000
Number of bales oakum used	315
Number of barrels pitch used	130

ST. LOUIS SECTIONAL DOCKS.

Steamboats repaired	72
Barges repaired	52
Wharfboats repaired	6
Ferryboat* repaired	5
Tugboats repaired	3
Total No. repaired	118

CARONDELET MARINE RAILWAY.

No. of steamboats taken out	76
No. of barges and flatboats repaired	42
Total	118
1 new hull built.	
No. of feet of lumber used	1,409,082
No. of wedges used	44,810
No. of keys used	824
No. of circles for wheels used	1,188
No. of knees-in	397

JAS. HOWARD'S SHIPYARD, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

No. of steamboats and barges built	16
No. of " " " repaired	16
Total	32
Value of new boats and barges	$320,000
No. of hull carpenters constantly employed	140
No. of feet lumber used in yard	5,000,000
Amount of wages paid hull carpenters	$100,000

J. R. STUART & CO., MADISON, IND.

No. of steamboats and barges built	11
No. of steamboats and barges repaired	13
No. of steamboats and barges now being built	5
Total	29
Value of steamboats and barges	$262,000
Lumber used, feet (about)	2,600,000

TONNAGE ON WESTERN RIVERS.

The following is the *Republican's* exhibit of steamboat tonnage on Western rivers:

Pittsburgh	162,523.91
Brownsville	18,250.00
Wheeling	6,254.00
Parkersburg	4,180.00
Kanawha river trade	2,185.00
Gallipolis	1,625.00
Cincinnati	44,318.08
Pomeroy	2,310.08
Madison	1,740.26
Zanesville	620.00
Louisville	18,820.97
Paducah	3,021.00
Evansville	10,625.05
Nashville	4,500.00
Cairo	4,207.00
Memphis	20,402.12
New Orleans, R. and C.	285,825.18
Galena (Dis.)	10,307.18
St. Louis (carrying capacity)	96,926.26
St. Louis (barges carrying capacity)	45,741.00
Cincinnati (barges)	26,638.17
Barges at other ports	35,782.19
Total tonnage (capacity)	803,844.45

VALUE OF ST. LOUIS BOATS.

The following is given as the value of the steamboats registered and enrolled at St. Louis. Many of these boats, however, are owned at Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and other points:

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Co.	$ 700,000
Carter Line Packet Co.	250,000
Northwestern Transportation Co.	146,000
Wiggins Ferry Co.	146,500
Northern Line Packet Co.	352,000
Barbor towboats and tugs	86,000
St. Louis Sand Co.	10,000
Grafton Stone and Tow Co.	16,300
Conrad Line (Tennessee river)	33,000
Northwestern Union Packet Co.	709,000
Merchants' Southern Line	730,000
Keokuk Packet Co.	450,000
Peoria Packet Co.	90,000
Naples Packet Co.	94,000
Missouri River Packet Co.	425,000
St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Co. about	475,000
Mississippi Valley Transportation Co.	205,000
St. Louis and Arkansas River Packet Co.	110,000
Outside boats about	500,000
Total value	$5,428,800

AGGREGATE VALUE OF WESTERN BOATS.

The following statement of the amount of capital invested in steamboat property does not include the vessels registered or controlled at the port of St. Louis, Mo. The figures in three cases are not official and are given as estimates, from sources which are deemed reliable:

Pittsbugh, Pa.	$3,690,000
Wheeling, W. Va., (estimated)	385,000
Gallipolis, O.	40,000
Cincinnati, O.	3,065,500
Louisville, Ky.	1,097,500
Evansville, Ind.	463,100
Nashville, Tenn.	148,033
Memphis	685,000
Galena (Dis.)	[illegible]
New Orleans, river steamers	6,942,000
Total	$17,214,700
To which add steamboats at St. Louis	5,428,800
Grand total	$22,643,500
Value of barges on Western rivers	3,769,400
Total value of boats and barges	$26,412,900

The above statement does not include the coal-boats of Pittsburgh nor the stone boats employed at various quarters on the Ohio, Green, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, the boats of the upper Tennessee river, the canal boats employed in the navigation of the Miami, Wabash and Illinois canals, nor do we include the barges employed at New Orleans and other ports on the Southern waters, which would add considerably to the aggregate value.

VALUE OF BARGES BELONGING TO ST. LOUIS.

Nortern Line Packet Company, 34 barges	$89,100
St. Louis Sand Company, 7 barges	8,000
Grafton Stone and Tow Company, 18 barges	9,000
Conrad Line, 6 barges	9,000
Boats and barges Bridge Company, 19 barges (about)	100,000
Nortwestern Union Packet Company, 42 barges	60,700
Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, 35 barges	439,000
Peoria Packet Company, 6 barges	9,000
Miscellaneous, barges and scows	10,000
Total value	$834,400

VALUE OF BARGES ON THE OHIO.

Cincinnati	$408,500
Pomeroy	122,500
Wheeling	27,000
Louisville	209,000
Evansville	162,000
Gallipolis	74,000
Kanawha (barges)	120,000
Pittsburgh (not including coal boats)	800,000
Paducah	12,000
Miscellaneous (at various points)	1,000,000
Total	$2,935,000
Add barges at St. Louis	834,400
Grand total	$3,769,400

There are now on the Ohio river the following lines of barges. This is not presumed to include the vast fleet of gunnel barges or scows used exclusively in the coal trade:

	Tons.
"Gray's Iron Line" capacity	8,000
Shippers' Barge Co., estimated capacity	6,000
Davage Barge Co, estimated capacity	4,000
Wild Duck and barges, estimated capacity	1,800
Comet and barges, estimated capacity	1,600
Fearless and barges, estimated capacity	1,500
Brown's line of barges, estimated capacity	7,000
Total	29,900

The above table is not official, but has been compiled from statements in our possession which are believed to be reliable. The capacity of "Gray's Iron Line" is that given us by Captain Gray himself. The average number of trips made by these barge lines between Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and ports on the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi, is five per annum; but the low water of the present season prevented them from making more than three trips. The grand total of all the freight carried by barges—exclusive of coal—on the Ohio river is stated at 80,500 tons for the past year.

BARGES AT CINCINNATI.

Number enrolled	112
Total tonnage capacity	26,638 17
Total value	$408,500

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES AT ST. LOUIS.

Number of steamboats arrived	2,624
Number of barges	1,260
Number of steamboats departed	2,638

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Freights received by steamboats and barges	968,526
Freights exported by steamboats and barges	876,684

This statement does not include the coal, lumber and iron ore handled by steamboats and barges engaged in the river trade of St. Louis.

The whole amount of freight received by water at the port of St. Louis during the year 1871, including lumber, coal and timber, if reduced to tons weight, amounts to 1,478,962 tons. The material facts of these statements are based for the most part on official returns, and are deemed fully reliable. The value of the merchandise transported by steamboats, barges, scows, and flatboats, and the lumber and timber floating in rafts on all the Western rivers, including boats, does not fall short of $700,000,000. This estimate is believed to fall below the real value.

A few days ago while a party was at work dragging the rapid current of the river Detroit for the body of a drowned man, an Italian propounded and adopted the following method for discovering the whereabouts of the body: He got a loaf of bread, and, placing a quantity of quicksilver carefully in one end, threw the novel buoy into the stream, while the draggers looked contemptuously on. He asserted that the bread thus charged would stop on the spot where the body lay. The current carried the loaf downward like lightning, until some distance from the shore, and the spot where the men were at work dragging, but suddenly, to the surprise of all, the loaf stopped in mid-current, and spinning convulsively about, as vouched for by a number of spectators, absolutely stood in the face of the current, finally dashing down stream. Sure enough, when the dragnets reached that spot the body was grappled.

Everything is in readiness for the commencement of an active whaling season along the Pacific coast. The whales are taken in the same manner as is adopted by the whaling ships, with the exception that the whale, when captured, instead of being hauled to the ship, is towed to Ballast Point, where the facilities for trying the blubber are much greater than on shipboard. In the capture of the whale by these men they use, in addition to the ordinary harpoon, the bomb lance. With this latter weapon the whale is usually killed at once, the force with which it is driven causing a fatal wound almost invariably. When killed in this manner the whale remains on the surface of the water, and is easily towed into the harbor. If the harpooning process is resorted to, the whale, on being wounded, generally dives to the bottom and remains there to die. It will thus be seen that much labor is saved by using the bomb.

Miss Kate Stanton is giving a lecture on "Whom to Marry," and these are her conclusions: First to men: "Marry a large woman, one who wears at least a No. 5 shoe; marry a healthy widow with healthy children, rather than a young girl, for she has had the advantage of experience; but, best of all, marry an old maid, though she is difficult of access." To women: "Marry a healthy man, especially a fat man, round like a pumpkin; but don't marry a gossippy man (unless he is a reporter or editor who is forced professionally to be a gossiper.) Above all, don't marry," she said, "a drunkard, a gambler, a quack doctor, or a defamer of women."

In the report of the Civil Service Commission the word "male" nowhere occurs; that is to say, the competitive examinations for clerkships are open to women on precisely the same terms as to men. The credit for this bit of right reason and common sense is due, we suppose, to Mr. Curtis. The *World* correspondent at the capital is told by one of the examiners in the Internal Revenue Bureau that so far the women have passed better examinations than the men—a phenomenon which will not surprise any one who has ever taught or studied in a "mixed" school.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY FEE BILL.

Letter From the Hon. D. N. White—The Complaints and Remedy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
HARRISBURG, PA., January 3, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I thank you for your judicious and well-timed article of this date, in relation to the Allegheny Fee bill. I am not surprised that those who have always been the enemies of the bill should seize the opportunity which the difficulty of its workings in the Prothonotary's office affords, to assail a measure which is solely in the interest of reform, but I trust that the friends of an honest administration of the county offices will wait until both sides are heard, and alleged defects are cured.

It might well be asked how it happens that the Prothonotary's office will not pay now, when it paid before, as there has been no change of the tax laws, and the legal fees, I am informed, are not much, if any, reduced. The new bill allows the Prothonotary all the fees of the office after paying State taxes and expenses, until his salary is paid. Under the old law he was in the same position precisely, except he received all the fees after deducting expenses and State tax.

But the trouble is just here. Before the new Fee bill went into operation, there was no such restriction as prevented the taxing of illegal costs, and the State's share of the fees was never fully paid. The whole amount received by the State from this source, as appears by the Auditor General's report of last year, was a little over ten thousand dollars for the whole State. But under the workings of the new bill, the Auditor appointed by the State shows that $3,081 46 is due for the State's share from the Prothonotary's office of Allegheny county alone. Under the old mode the State's share could not be ascertained and consequently was not paid. Under the stringent workings of the new law the officer is held down firmly to legal fees, and he can not hide the State's share.

I admit that the Prothonotary cannot go on unless the law giving the half of the proceeds, over $1,500 00, to the State, is repealed. That old law, which was passed in 1810, when a Prothonotary had no expense, and when fifteen hundred dollars was a large sum, is wholly inapplicable to present circumstances. This was seen several years ago, and the law was changed in 1868, giving the officer two thousand dollars and his expenses, and now applies to the whole State except Allegheny and Philadelphia. Why our members at that time did not have the law applied to Allegheny, I do not know.

By repealing the law of 1810, all difficulties will be avoided. I called upon the Auditor General to-day and presented the case to him, and he told me he had desired the repeal of the law for years; that it was of no benefit to the finances of the State, but rather an injury; that it was, in the changed circumstances of the country, impracticable, and had been for years impossible of execution in its true spirit. I have prepared a bill for the purpose of its repeal, and shall urge its passage with all the haste due to prudent legislation.

Before I left home I had an interview with Mr. Lambert, and asked him to point out any defect in the working of the law, and the one referred to was the only one of the least moment. He told me the law was working admirably, and if the law of 1810 was repealed, there would be no difficulty in its operation.

It was not to be expected that so complete a change could be inaugurated without some friction, and I feel some pride in the fact that, considering how much I had to concede to obtain a law at all, that there is so little that can be justly complained of.

Very respectfully,
D. N. White.

A WONDERFUL REGION.

Henry Lake in Montana—Origin of Several Great Rivers.

[Correspondence of the Deer Lodge Northwest.]

Henry Lake is over five thousand feet above the level of the sea, or about the same altitude as Deer Lake Lodge Pass. The climate during the summer is salubrious and exhilerating, and in the winter not extraordinarily cold. Snow seldom falls so deep but that Mr. Sawtelle goes to Virginia City without experiencing any great inconvenience. He has land broken on the north side of the lake (of which there is some very rich), and, besides the common vegetables, raises good crops of barley, oats, &c. From this place it is only eighty miles to Taylor bridge, on Snake river; sixty-five miles to Virginia City, and about sixty to the Infernal regions, which is somewhat round-about; but as "distance lends enchantment," more particularly in this case than any other, is it not likely there will be a cut-off for some time to come.

By following around the lake to the west side, a dim trail is found leading over the divide to the head of Red Rock, where are the famous Red Rock lakes. Being out of the usual line of hunters and sportsmen, elk, moose, deer, as well as different kinds of small game, abound in this wild, secluded spot.

But one could dwell in this interesting region for a week—yea, a month, and then not see all that is worth seeing. One becomes almost bewildered when contemplating the "order of things." Go east, west or north, and a walk of a couple of hours will bring you on the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. South and southwest is the only opening left for a trifle east or south, and the same great barrier confronts the traveler. The range, in making this short crook, almost doubles up, and resembles a curve in the spine of a mighty serpent, and had it come a little nearer together, Henry lake would have been squeezed up to the size of a brook.

By climbing to the top of the high peak at the west we looked out upon the most wonderful region known to man. For within scope of the eye are the sources of some of the grandest rivers on the face of the globe—born, as it were, in the same little lake, and drinking all from the same small spring. Here the Yellowstone, Snake and Green rivers, as well as Clark's fork, Wind river, Madison and Gallatin start together, and each seeks a course of its own. Green river strikes boldly south, and keeps its eye on the noonday sun, heeding neither mountain nor plain—now almost lost amid the sands of the desert, then again hid away among unfathomable canons, but at last finds its way to the sea. Then comes the Snake—the river of magnificent falls, cataracts and cascades—down, down it goes, its face the setting sun, passing through fertile vallies, by mines of incalculable wealth, cities of thousands and tens of thousands of busy people, and finally rests in the bosom of the grand old Pacific. And now we see the Yellowstone going still an opposite course, striving for the east, at times leaping hundreds of feet over perpendicular precipices; at others cutting, as with the face of a diamond, its way through walls of rock thousands upon thousands of feet in height—after many days of toilsome journeying from primeval solitude on to a land of civilization and greatness, smiling alike upon the home of the savage and the Christian, it at last pays tribute to the ocean of its choice—the Atlantic. Between these are many other streams, some of them rushing, dashing rivers. It is strange that so many different waters should head here, and all run in different directions. But without a doubt, it is owing to the fact that this is the real end of the world, and that it was formerly (and is yet by rights) the North Pole, and is liable to be again imbedded in ice (some day), all of which I may attempt to prove in a subsequent paper.

At the same time, with all these sights in view, while the frost of the morning is yet in the air, there can be seen beyond the low mountain to the southeast, the steam escaping from the scape-pipes of purgatory (sometimes called geysers) to mingle with the clouds.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is giving some good reasons for "advanced intelligence," among others, the following:

"There would be a wonderful increase of production in every branch of business. There would be many new branches of manufactures started, and these would attract increased trade to our city. No Pittsburgh combination and no closing of river navigation would cause a coal famine where there are nine thousand square miles of land in Kentucky underlaid by coal of fine quality."

When Kentucky reaches this standard, we will not say what "Pittsburgh combinations" will be able to accomplish; it is not fair to presume, however, that while Kentucky is catching up the rest of the world will stand still. We think we can afford to take our chances—a confidence rather confirmed by the following by our Louisville contemporary, printed in connection with the above quotation.

"At this time Pennsylvania capitalists, not satisfied with controlling the coal trade of the upper Ohio, are said to be negotiating for the purchase of the coal fields of Kentucky, and anticipate holding them so as to compel Louisville to pay such prices as may be demanded for coal."

The *Courier-Journal* asks if this could be, "were the people so generally intelligent as to appreciate the consequences of subjection to such monopoly?" The need of the schoolmaster is then set forth as follows:

"We need, greatly, such agencies as will promote the general intelligence of our producing classes. Our schools only furnish the primary elements of practical knowledge. They do not always do even that in the best manner. Within the last few years reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar are pretty well taught, but certainly there might be great improvements still in the mode of teaching geography, history and the physical sciences, and our school education might be made much more available for the purposes of daily life."

It is submitted that our coal men should quit imposing on a people so shockingly wanting in "general intelligence."

The Indianapolis *Journal*, credited with reflecting Senator Morton's views, prints "Some Thoughts Concerning the Presidency," in the course of which the editor says:

"We trust our motives will not be misconstrued when we say that, much as we admire President Grant, we hope he may fail of renomination, if his renomination shall tend in the slightest degree to increase the chances of Democratic success. If it is ascertained before the National Convention meets that the nomination of Grant would drive to the opposition a considerable number of leading and influential Republicans, and the nomination of some other man would unite the entire Republican party in his support, we should, in that event, expect the President to remove the only obstacle to the success of the party, by declining a renomination."

The editor rebukes severely and justly the censoriousness which "denounces as renegades all Republicans who do not favor Grant's renomination," especially this disposition in Federal officers. Under this head it is said:

"The danger becomes great, however, when it becomes a settled rule that the vast power of Executive patronage is to be used for that purpose. We think, therefore, that President Grant will do himself honor, and place the Republican party under renewed obligations to him if he shall require officeholders to abstain from further interference in his behalf. If he should not see fit to do this the people should do it themselves. To say that his renomination can not be secured without the aid of the office holders is to confess that he is not the choice of the people. We do not believe this, for we are firm in the opinion that no President ever had a stronger hold on the affections of the people than he. As matters now stand we are for Grant, and we do not desire to see him or the Republican party injured by the ignorant zeal of a few superserviceable gentlemen, who, assuming to be the special friends of the President, are doing much to damage him in popular estimation."

The time and place of this publication clothe it perhaps with some special significance.

The Washington *Chronicle* of Wednesday says that a prominent Treasury official from Pennsylvania, who has just returned to that city from Harrisburg, reports that the feeling among the Republican members of the State Legislature is strongly in favor of securing Schuyler Colfax to run again on the ticket with General Grant for another term. The *Chronicle* adds that at the request of several prominent Pennsylvanians in political life, a gentleman will wait upon Mr. Colfax in a few days, for the purpose of ascertaining his opinions respecting the subject, in view of his recent declaration to decline serving as Vice President beyond his present term. Should he still adhere to this intention, well known Pennsylvanians in civil life will be urged forward for the position.

The Postoffice authorities of Great Britain recently procured the passage of an act of Parliament which seems to merit the consideration of the Congress of our country. The publications of quacks, which, under the guise of teaching physiology, are really compilations of nastiness, having been classed as distinctly obscene. Before, they held the unwarranted reputation of being medical treatises.

A gang of female smugglers lately attempted to bring over a lot of brandy from Canada. The detectives noticed an unusual number of women with babies on the train, and becoming a little suspicious examined one of the youngsters. Its clothes were according to regulation, but its body was of tin and filled with the best French brandy. There were no less than forty of the same family on the train.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Dr. Aiken's Testimony Exploded—The Cause of Gen. Ketchum's Death.

The Wharton trial is just now exceedingly interesting to scientists of all classes, and more particularly to medical men and analytical, practical chemists. There never has been a case in which so much medical testimony has been introduced, and never in the history of medicine has it been so thoroughly proved that doctors can disagree. The testimony given for the prosecution by Dr. Aiken and the chemist Toney is just now undergoing some rather rough handling, and it seems that it is, in fact, being altogether exploded. The testimony of Prof. McCullough demonstrates clearly that the conclusions of Aiken and Toney are, to say the least, problematical if not erroneous. Dr. Warren, a very celebrated surgeon and chemist, is of the same opinion as Prof. McCullough, and is reported as having said to an interviewer of the New York *Herald* as follows:

"Doctor, do the medical gentlemen of Baltimore look with much trust upon the professional character of Dr. Aiken?"

"No, sir. At a recent meeting of the Baltimore Association of Physicians Dr. Uhler offered a resolution condemning the medical and chemical testimony in this case, but for reasons of professional delicacy they were objected to. Dr. Aiken is an old resident of Baltimore, but born somewhere in New England. I believe his position as State Analytical Chemist and Professor of Chemistry at the Maryland University gives him considerable hypothetical importance, which, according to the local columns of the Baltimore newspapers, he appears to turn to advantage in praising particular brands of whisky, nostrums and canned condiments. These are, perhaps, errors of dignity merely, but the whole medical profession of the country may be said to have array itself against his testimony on the Schoeppe case."

"Can you go over the points of protest against his process and conclusions in that case?"

"Only in brief. I have been up all night reviewing my evidence, which I have written in full, to be assured that I say what I mean. Dr. Aiken examined the contents of Miss Steinecke's stomach, and finding traces of prussic acid, he pronounced that she was killed by poisoning by prussic acid. Now, prussic acid, combined with a base, exists in human saliva; it is also produced by the decomposition of animal matter in the human system. Dr. Aiken's tests, beginning with sulphuric acid and heat, had the effect of separating the sulphuric acid from its base, and hence what he discovered was not poison administered by the prussic acid which responded to his test, but the natural and necessary prussic acid of the healthful man. The scientific men of the country would not stand this loose theory, and they entered almost a united protest against it, and thus, although Schoeppe was probably a great scoundrel, and may have murdered the woman, yet Aiken's testimony was no evidence; it was blind assumption. Therefore Schoeppe never was hanged, but he languishes in Carlisle jail."

"What general character does Aiken bear in Baltimore?"

"The neighbors say he is an inveterate dog poisoner, and he is a terror to every well bred dog; he tries experiments, they say, with all the dogs around, and this is about the worth of his evidence in human matters."

In addition to this Dr. Warren distinctly states that he is of the opinion that General Ketchum died not of poison, and particularly not by antimony or tartar emetic, but of a natural disease, well known among medical authorities, and which is described in all medical treatises as malignant purpuric fever, or, to speak more after the fashion of the faculty, of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis—sometimes called in the vulgar "the cold plague." This disease Dr. Warren says has been epidemic in Baltimore for a year past, and he cites cases, similar in all respects in symptoms and results to Ketchum's illness. Thus we have a lady arrested on a charge of murder upon the suspecions of certain medical men, whose entire system of arriving at the conclusion that poison has been used, is based on false conceptions. This analysis of the contents of Ketchum's stomach should have been made before any arrest, not by two men only, but by a sufficient number of experts, to make the alleged poisoning a matter of probability before any person should be put upon trial for their life.

FINANCIAL.

Investing Money.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company offers to the public an investment security which combines the ready negotiability, the convenience, and the high credit of a first-class Railroad Bond, with the solidity and safety of a Real Estate Mortgage on Land worth at least twice the amount loaned.

TRAFFIC. As officially reported, the gross earnings of the present Pacific Railroad (Union and Central) for 1871, the second year of through business, (December earnings estimated) reach Seventeen Millions and a Quarter. Of this, 65 per cent. is from local business, and, it is stated, fully 55 per cent., or nearly Nine and a Half Millions, are net over operating expenses.

An equal traffic on the Northern Pacific Road will pay a dividend of more than 9½ per cent on its total cost. With its great and unquestioned advantages in distance, grades, climate and tributary fertile country, the Northern Pacific is assured of a vast and profitable business from the outset, with a large increase for the future.

THE VALUE OF LAND GRANTS. The average price at which the twenty-six leading Land Grant Railroads have thus far sold their lands is $7 04 per acre—the highest average of any grant being $13 98, and the lowest $3 07. With few exceptions, *the average selling price has steadily increased from year to year.* The lands of the Northern Pacific Road are admitted, by all who have seen them, to be better and more salable than those of most other grants, but, sold at the general average of $7 04 per acre, they will yield more than $161,000 per mile of road—more than three times the possible cost of construction and equipment; or, at the lowest average of any grant ($3 07), they will produce more than $70,000 per mile. These facts regarding Pacific Railroad earnings, and the market value of Railroad Lands, as shown by actual sales to settlers, show the three fold security of Northern Pacific Railroad Bonds.

CONSTRUCTION. The road is now completed across Minnesota, (245 miles); work is progressing westward through Dakota, and 65 miles are under construction on the Pacific coast. Including purchased lines, the Northern Pacific Company now has under its management 575 miles of finished track. Contracts are let for the construction of 635 miles more, to be finished before the close of 1872.

THE 7-30 GOLD BONDS. The first mortgage bonds of this Company, *which, after full investigation, we strongly recommend as a reliable and unusually profitable investment, and which now stand among the solid and favorite securities of the country*, have the following leading features:

1. They are exempt from United States tax; the principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal in 30 year, and the interest semi-annually at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum. Denominations, from $100 to $10,000. Present selling price—par and accrued interest in currency.

2. The bonds are a first and only mortgage on the Road its Equipments and Earnings, and also on a Land Grant which on the completion of the road will average 23,000 acres to each mile of track.

3. They are at all times receivable at 10 per cent. premium (1 10), in payment or exchange for the Company's Land at market prices—a provision which practically gives the holder the power of foreclosure at will.

4. The proceeds of all sales of Land are required to be devoted by the Trustees of the bondholders, (Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson), as a Sinking Fund to the purchase and cancellation of the first mortgage bonds, or temporarily to the payment of interest thereon if necessary.

EXCHANGING 5-20s. In view of the ability and fixed policy of the Government to call in its 5-20s and substitute a low interest bond—$140,000,000 having been called in for cancellation since September 1st—many holders of 5-20s are exchanging them for Northern Pacifics, thus adding to their principal the present premium on Government Bonds, and increasing their yearly interest income nearly one third.

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THOMAS ROBINSON, Jr., Administrator,
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